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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Plans and Plans and Plans

The Neighborly Hands-Off

Easing European Aches

¶ **Du Pont Program**—Plans for prosperity now come from the head of one of America's greatest private industries. Addressing the National Association of Manufacturers in New York Lammot du Pont of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., envisages a new era, free from poverty and unemployment, following the adoption of a three-fold program in which industry and government may cooperate. The plan includes expansion of new products, increasing markets by lowering costs, insuring fair returns for all effort including capital and labor, stabilization of tax rates, of fair laboring conditions and of rules under which business must operate. The theory behind the proposal? Mr. du Pont's word for it: "New jobs, new wealth, farm prosperity, cannot be picked like dreams and theories out of the air. They can be produced only through planned research, planned development, and by planned expansion of plant sales, administrative and other facilities." • With a government adopting planned control and industry considering planned expansion the time seems propitious for planned co-operation.

¶ **Warner Speaks**—The National Association of Manufacturers hears its president, William B. Warner, declare that "the need of the hour is for team work between capital, labor, management and government. Business," says he, "is eager to do its part." • But it should be recalled that for a span to draw a load, all must pull in the same direction.

¶ **Brazil's Business**—The good-neighbor policy includes the sentiment: "Hands off thy brother," expanded to international scope. Thus the Administration's Latin-American expert, Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, makes it plain that the American press and portions of the American public are putting Brazilian-American relations to a severe strain by supercritical reactions to Brazil's new Vargas government. Speaking before the Inter-American Center of George Washington University, Mr. Welles points out that the friendship between the United States and Brazil has long been a bright spot in Latin-American relations; that while the constitutional change in Brazil is regretted the Administration conceives Brazil's full right to govern itself as it chooses. "Any attempt," he incidentally states, "on the part of non-American powers to exert through force their political or material influence on the American continent would be immediately a matter of the gravest concern." But he makes it plain that the State Department does not "view with alarm" this phase of the Brazilian political revolution. • The speech indicates that the United States chooses to be the sort of nation which allows its "good neighbors" to work out their own salvation.

¶ **Spanish Intervention** — The "hands-off-Spain" committee takes another slow step. It decides that replies by Salamanca insurgents and the Madrid-Barcelona government constitute "acceptances in principle." So it considers again the proposal of removing a substantial number of foreign volunteers from Spain, then granting belligerent rights to General Franco, then removal of remaining foreign troops. • It moves slowly lest it trip over the fuse leading to the powder keg of a general European conflict.

¶ **Warsaw Visit**—French Foreign Minister Delbos concludes his visit to Warsaw and reaches an agreement "in principle" with the Poles for settling in Madagascar of some 30,000 families of Polish-Jews; also a tentative agreement on the development of cultural relations. The agreement is interpreted as a contribution to European stability, since it indicates that Poland may continue friendship with France without relinquishing friendship with Germany. Poland's paramount problem is colonial—a demand for raw materials and for a place for its Jews. • Thus the visit of Delbos relieves at least one European sore spot.

¶ **American Vocational Association** hears Dr. McDougle, Goucher College economist, condemn the "slogans of another day." Economic isolation is one of them. Rugged individualism is another, and so is that one about "keeping out of the affairs of foreign countries," he declares. Then: "Why, the United States gets into every scrap between nations nowadays." • Perhaps we need vocational training in minding our own business.

¶ **Of Transient Interest**—Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad wants to abandon a 20-mile branch between Koyle, Iowa, and Cainsville, Mo., because the only industry on the line is a mousetrap manufactory. . . . And now it's time to revise that old one about the road to the door of the better mousetrap builder. • The Dionne quintuplets, estimated to be "worth" some $500,000, are to be trained like royalty to "withstand the public stare." . . . Someone should recommend the course to Colonel Lindbergh.

In the Boston Section:

Worcester Dyers Union called outlaw by C. I. O.

Three new housing plans totaling $9,000,000 approved for Boston.

Leonard calls third shift in textile plants "economic monstrosity."

Governor Quinn urges income tax for Rhode Island.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Wilson to Succeed Dodd at Berlin As Gesture to Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—Participating in what is now clearly recognized as a general movement of the big democracies toward more conciliatory relations with Germany, the United States has decided on a significant shift in its representation in Berlin.

The present Ambassador, William E. Dodd, is to be replaced by Hugh Wilson, career diplomat who is now serving here as assistant secretary of state following a long tour of duty as U. S. Minister to Switzerland.

Official announcement will be made shortly. The change is expected to take place around the first of the new year.

Far more interest is expressed in diplomatic circles and among foreign policy experts over this change than over any other which could be made at this time. It represents a sharp change in the attitude of American diplomacy toward Germany which coincides significantly with the changed demeanor of Great Britain.

Dodd Disapproved

Ambassador Dodd has symbolized since his appointment to Berlin the distrust and hostility which has characterized the attitude of a large segment of American public opinion towards the regime in Germany. This popular attitude was shared in most New Deal quarters during the early years of the Roosevelt Administration and still is true of all elements in the Administration whose influence is exerted to the left of the political center.

As a scholar who has always championed the individual liberties of democratic government he has made no secret in Berlin of his strong disapproval of the National Socialist system. And his attitude of disapproval not only reflected the feeling of much of the Administration, but had its strong support.

Mr. Wilson is a professional diplomat who is credited with even more than the usual professional objectivity towards ideologies. He has been trained, and has schooled himself, for years to view other nations with an objective and impersonal eye.

Aids to Ocean Flight Urged On N. Y. Area

Port Authority Recommends Facilities for Airships and Planes

Looks to Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—Looking ahead to increasing importance of air travel, especially over the trans-Atlantic routes, the Port of New York Authority has on file with the Governors of New York and New Jersey a recommendation for expansion of terminal facilities in the metropolitan area to provide adequate accommodations for both airships and airplanes.

While the Port Authority would not itself undertake construction of such facilities, it suggested that four specific measures should be considered. They are:

1. Extension of the runways at the chief existing publicly owned air terminals to 5000 feet to provide for their use by large trans-continental and trans-oceanic airplanes.

2. Development of North Beach Airport as a base for trans-Atlantic seaplanes, with adequate land runways to permit use by super landplanes.

3. Construction of a mooring mast for dirigibles at Floyd Bennett Field to provide a station stop in New York City regardless of where the airship transportation companies may establish their terminal base. A low mast (60 feet high) would not create a hazard to airplane operation, according to the Authority's report.

4. Acquisition by New Jersey of suitable acreage in the Passaic River Valley for a future dirigible air base, possibly preserving the area at present as a public park and protecting it from obstructions and encroachments.

"Trans-Atlantic air transport is still in the experimental stage," the report said, "but is likely to be inaugurated on a regularly scheduled basis within two or three years, provided government assistance is extended by means of postal contracts or ship subsidies and the various countries through which air service is to be routed give the necessary permission.

"In view of the unsettled question of choice of routes and employment of land planes versus seaplanes, any new terminals for heavier-than-air service should be developed at points which offer the greatest flexibility in meeting changes which may take place when the service is actually established."

The Authority holds that from the standpoint of economics, it is unlikely that any air terminal operation for overseas transport lines can be made self-supporting now or in the near future.

If a permanent airship base is to be built in the New York metropolitan area, the nearest available location which combines protection from gusty air currents is in the Passaic River Valley, west of the second range of Watchung Hills, according to the Authority.

Ice Queen Becomes a 'Knight'

Miss Sonja Henie

Twinkling Star of the Ice, Whose Olympic Game Achievements Have Been Climaxed by Her Decoration as a Knight of St. Olaf by King Haakon of Norway

St. Olaf Ribbon Given Miss Henie By Norse Ruler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway, Dec. 7—Twinkling skates of Miss Sonja Henie have pirouetted her into the Order of St. Olaf. Bestowed upon her by King Haakon yesterday, the order is one of the highest conferred by Norway for distinguished service to the country or humanity.

Miss Henie thus crowns with the trophies of her three victories at the Olympic Games—and an unbroken reign as the queen of figure skaters since 1926—the gold and enamel cross on a red ribbon which is the decoration of the knightly order.

Yet the decoration is but a companion award to the applause of the thousands who have marveled at her brilliant performances, first on the contest rinks of the skating associations in 1927, then on the ice of the Olympic Games in 1928, 1932, and 1936 and since then as a professional skater and motion picture star.

As a Knight of the Order of St. Olaf, Miss Henie becomes a member of an order founded in 1847 by Oscar I, King of Sweden and Norway, in memory of Olaf II, founder of Christianity in Norway, who was declared the patron saint of Norway in 1164. The King is the grand master of the order, and the Royal Princes hold the highest class of the order.

As Miss Henie is at present engaged in making a new film production in Hollywood, the award will be presented to her by a Norwegian consul, probably at San Francisco or Los Angeles.

France to Open Colony in Africa To Polish Jews

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Dec. 7—An agreement under which 30,000 families of Polish Jews are to be settled in the French colony of Madagascar has been reached "in principle" during the visit of the French Foreign Minister, Yvon Delbos, it is learned here.

Agreement for the development of cultural relations between Poland and France also is in preparation, as the result of the visit which concluded last night.

These concrete indications of the fact that Poland can be on good terms with France without upsetting her friendly relations with Germany are regarded here as a real contribution to the process of improving the international atmosphere, with a new manifestation of Polish-German understanding, namely, the expected conclusion of an agreement with Danzig whereby the position of Polish firms operating in the Free City may be safeguarded.

In other directions M. Delbos's talks here have been mainly exploratory. Despite Poland's preference for bilateral agreements (in which Warsaw resembles Berlin) and France's preference for a general settlement, the two countries are declared to have found much common ground. Thus Poland is to be kept informed if and when Western Locarno negotiations are resumed. Some believe M. Delbos even promised to invite Poland to participate.

League of Nations Upheld

Both M. Delbos and Foreign Minister Joseph Beck agreed on the desirability of strengthening the Franco-Polish alliance and for upholding the League of Nations. Mr. Beck furthermore is understood to have admitted that the Franco-Soviet alliance is not a danger to the Duce. There is, however, no sign of French abandonment of her alliance with Russia.

It is also stated that Mr. Beck showed some signs of readiness to improve relations between Poland and France's ally, Czechoslovakia, with whom the Poles have been on bad terms for years over the question of Teschen where there is a small Polish minority.

The main issue for Poland at the moment, however, is the colonial question which in Poland's case resolves itself primarily into a demand for access to raw materials and demand for a home for the surplus Jewish population. The former question is to be left in abeyance for the time being, Poland contenting herself with assurance that her needs will not be overlooked in event of any reconsideration of the colonial issue.

Volunteers for Emigration

The emigration problem on the other hand is to be tackled now. There are three and a half million Jews in Poland and with the virtual closing of Palestine to Jewish immigration, not to mention the bolted door which used to be wide open in the United States, the problem of what to do with the Jews is increasingly difficult for Poland to solve. Polish officials indicated that the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Appeals Board Clears Mellon Of Tax Fraud

Government Claim for $3,075,103 Is Cut to $700,000

Dealings Upheld

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The United States Board of Tax Appeals cleared the late Andrew W. Mellon today of income tax fraud charges and reduced a government tax claim against him from $3,075,103 to about $700,000.

Agreeing with a Pittsburgh grand jury which in 1934 refused to indict the former Secretary of the Treasury for tax fraud, the board asserted Mr. Mellon "did not file a false and fraudulent return with intention to evade taxes."

The opinion said Mr. Mellon conducted various stock transactions in 1931 to reduce his taxes. But it held the dealings were legal and in accordance with a Supreme Court decision which said "there is not even a patriotic duty to increase one's taxes."

Government Overruled

The tax board overruled major government claims for additional taxes on Mr. Mellon's 1931 income but granted the late financier an offsetting deduction for part of the income on which he did pay taxes. He was awarded an approximately $100,000 deduction for a gift of five priceless paintings which are included in the $50,000,000 art gallery he gave to the Government not long before his passing. In 1931, he gave the paintings to the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust.

The deduction was more than offset in amount, however, by Government victories on some other points. The Government was awarded about $400,000 and interest on the sale of the McClintic-Marshall Corporation to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and smaller amounts on some minor dividend questions. Interest charges, Government attorneys said, will amount to about 35 per cent of the awards.

The 125 page decision was so complicated that even the legal experts who have worked on the case since 1934 said they would be unable to compute the exact tax result until tomorrow. The Mellon estate, however, was estimated to have saved approximately $1,700,000 when the board upheld Mr. Mellon's deduction for losses on sale of Pittsburgh Coal Company stock to the Union Trust Company and another $1,000,000 when the board overruled fraud charges which carry special penalties.

The tax board's decision, which can be contested in the courts either by the Treasury or the Mellon estate, makes another step in litigation which has been pending since March 29, 1934.

Government's Claim

The Government filed the tax claim with the contention that Mr. Mellon's gross income in 1931 was $13,482,660 whereas he had listed a gross income of $6,758,707 in making his tax return.

Points of dispute were whether his deductions for losses sales of stock in the Pittsburgh Coal Company, Western Public Service Company and other companies were allowable, and whether he should be allowed to make deductions for the

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

Hull and Welles Define Neutrality As Policy of U. S.

Secretary of State Submits Official Statement to Congress in Reply to Questions—Welles Talks on Coup d'Etat by Vargas

No Declaration of War in China; 'Mind Own Business' in Brazil

Australia and New Zealand Concerned by Southward March of Japanese Empire—Renewed Reports of Fortification of Islands

Congressional groups, seeking to ascertain why the Neutrality Act has not been applied to the war in China draw from Secretary of State Cordell Hull a guarded statement of policy, noting that war has not been officially declared, and that the act cannot be invoked until the President finds officially that a state of war exists.

It remained uncertain how far Congressmen would go in seeking a fuller explanation.

Meanwhile, a spearhead of Japanese troops storms the walls of Nanking, the capital which Chinese Government officials evacuated two weeks ago. But Tokyo reports that even if the capital falls, as is expected, Japan will not bring its undeclared war to a halt.

Japanese expansion brings problems, too, for the South Pacific. As there are renewed reports of fortification of the Mariana, Caroline and Marshall Islands, Australia and New Zealand recall the terms of the League Mandates which delimit Japan to the area north of the Equator. But the Antipodeans protest moves which they believe would bring Japan's empire almost to the doorstep of Australia.

At Washington, Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles denies charges by portions of the American press that the new Brazilian regime was instituted by fascist pressure from Europe; and asks that the press not embarrass American diplomacy by minding the United States' neighbor's business.

Australia Concerned By Japanese Advance Into Southern Waters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand—The lining up of Australia and New Zealand against Japanese advance in China is largely due to the concern of these countries lest Japan sooner or later expand into the southern hemisphere and become an active menace to them.

Japan's progressive expansion at the expense of China, Russia and Germany, is well known. What is not always realized is that Japanese growth has been predominantly in a southerly direction. Korea, Formosa, the Mariana, Caroline and Marshall islands, which represent successive conquests, have brought Japan steadily closer to the equator and make her a nearer neighbor to the southern Pacific dominions.

Astride Direct Route

The fact that Britain was not prepared to permit this expansion to continue was revealed at the close of the World War, when London served notice on Japan that she might extend her realm as far as the equator but no further. This was embodied in the League of Nations Mandate provisions which made the equatorial line the limit of the territories Japan gained from Germany under mandate from the League of Nations. The valuable Island of Nauru, source of great phosphate supplies, proved to be just south of this line and so to her annoyance Japan lost it.

Nevertheless the peace pacts left the Japanese in a position where

(Continued on Page 17, Column 4)

Hull Statement Aimed To Meet Rising Tide Of Questions in Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—Rising Congressional inquiry as to the reasons for American diplomatic policy toward the Far Eastern conflict remains only partially satisfied today despite a letter from Secretary of State Cordell Hull to the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

A nine-point questionnaire to Secretary Hull received an answer based exclusively on the official record. Most important question was whether the State Department "is using the Neutrality Act as an instrument of policy." To this the reply was that application of the act is dependent upon decision of the President by a finding that there exists a state of war.

To Keep Out of War

"The policy of the Department of State in reference to this act is dependent upon that decision," the answer continued on this point. "The Department of State keeps constantly in mind the fact that the principal purpose of the act is to keep the United States out of war."

Another question was:

"Does a state of war exist in China?"

To this the Hull answer was simply that "neither the Chinese Government nor the Japanese Government has declared war on the other."

Secretary Hull has attempted to give fuller explanations of the American policy in numerous private conversations with individual members of Congress and at a special secret conference recently at which he addressed about 150 members of the House. These off-the-record explanations have been much fuller than his official letter.

Neutrality Issue

But there remain groups in both House and Senate who desire a fuller official and public explanation—particularly the Neutrality bloc in the Senate which is disposed to make a public issue of the failure of the Administration to apply the Neutrality Act to the Chinese conflict with the same speed with which it acted in the case of Italian invasion of Ethiopia.

How far these groups will go remains uncertain. Some individuals are torn between a desire to raise an issue with the Administration on foreign policy and a knowledge that foreign affairs is not a suitable field for political activity.

Intimate Message From Washington

The Potato War Reaches Congress—Tubers Tumble In From Maine and Idaho—Forces Line Up for Table Contest

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Dec. 7

In the midst of legislative tangles and business recessions perhaps it is just as well that Congress has . . . potatoes. For the great potato war is on. Back in 1836-39 came the first potato hostilities, better known as the Aroostook war, resulting in delimitation of the northern Maine frontier in the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, which, contemporaries charge, was floated through the Senate in the wake of a tide of champagne.

Well, good will and state pride are now being floated through the Congress and the press galleries on a tide of potatoes. The world, after all, does make some progress.

Imagine our eager interest on returning to our office last night to find there six (yes, six) generous crates of Idaho potatoes, delivered by special messenger. There are five members of the Monitor Bureau listed in the congressional directory, and the generous Idahoans threw in a crate to grow on.

Instantly we had the office of the Maine potato congressman on the telephone—he is the genial Ralph O. Brewster, of Maine's third district, which includes Aroostook's teeming acres.

The Potato War

"What," we asked, "is Maine going to do about this invasion of transmontane spuds?"

It seems that Maine is going to do a good deal. The Pine Tree State is not one to take its potatoes lying down. Here is the whole story of the 1937 potato war:

A little while ago, Gov. Barzilla W. Clark of Idaho issued a statement to the effect that his state's potatoes were the very best in the country. Gov. Louis O. Barrows of Maine, properly outraged, sent Governor Clark a certificate as the champion teller of tall stories. Likewise, Governor Barrows distributed a choice selection of Maine potatoes to each of the 48 governors. So far, so good.

But Idaho is a state where they do things in a big way. Secretly and carefully the Idahoans laid their reprisal plans. A carload—no less—of Idaho potatoes arrived in Washington. The carload was opened with the assistance of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. Neat crates of potatoes, weighing something over 10 pounds each, were distributed to every member of Congress, to local newspapers, and finally to out-of-town correspondents. The national capital is fairly wallowing in Idaho potatoes. Not old potatoes, either. Each potato is wrapped delicately in tissue paper. Each a nugget of tuberous succulence. Each ready to be baked or boiled or fried for the happy legislator after his day's work is done and he turns to refreshment from labor.

Idaho had challenged Maine to a potato contest. And so, just as soon as its carload of spuds had arrived, the Idahoans said to the Mainiacs (if that is how to describe Pine Tree Staters, which we gravely doubt—it doesn't sound just right)—well, the Idahoans said: "Fine, we'll have our contest Tuesday." That's today.

"Whoa, back!" cried the state of Mainers. "We haven't got our potatoes."

"Can't help that!" chuckled the Idahoans.

"All right," said the lobsterjacks. "You serve your potatoes in the House and Senate restaurants all day Tuesday. We'll serve ours on Wednesday." The Maine spuds are coming down by airplane. Not a chartered plane. Just regular air express.

And on Wednesday the delegations of the two states are to meet at formal luncheon. Both Maine and Idaho potatoes will be served. They will be sampled gravely, ex parte and ad lib. But of course, the partisans are no judges. The territorial delegates—the resident commissioners and delegates from Alaska, the Philippines, Hawaii and Puerto Rico—are to serve as judge and jury. They must bury memories of tasty poi from Hawaii, of golden papaya from the Philippines, of yaller yams from the Caribbean and Matanuska squashes from Alsaka. They will be potato fanciers alone.

And So End the War

And so, by vote of those who never are allowed to vote in the House of Representatives, will end the great potato war.

So, it is to be hoped, might end all sectional differences. For the potato war, in the field of good-natured rivalry, is another example of the sectionalism which today makes the task of national legislation so difficult.

If, for instance, New England could balance some of its resistance to reciprocal trade treaties against the certainty that exports from Michigan (motor cars) or from Mississippi (cotton) will compensate for a seeming loss, we could then have legislation in the national interest. If freight differentials could be adjusted by the resident commissioner from Puerto Rico (over a well-stocked luncheon table) and working conditions between advanced states and backward states be equalized by mutual agreement (and an exchange of local specialties) Congress would not get into many of its present difficulties. Perhaps the acidulous issue of Florida, Texas, and California grapefruit is too bitter to be conquered at first. That will be sweetened later.

But, seriously, what sectionalism needs is a dash of humor—and a reminder, just as often as possible, that these United States are one country.

Soviet Polar Group Ready to Quit Floe

MOSCOW, Dec. 7 (AP)—Four Russian polar campers are ready to leave their ice floe near Greenland and come home.

They have been encamped 200 days compiling weather data and had expected to remain until May or June. Their ice island has drifted more than 740 miles from the Pole and now is entering an unexplored region, so it is considered best to quit.

They "won't be ashamed to return to the mainland since we have collected much valuable data," expedition leader Evan Papanin radioed today.

The four probably will be removed soon by plane, but a spare radio is rigged on a sled for use if a sudden ice jam forces them to move quickly.

Who Is Directly Responsible For Sino-Japanese Warfare?

As the "undeclared war" in China approaches a definitive stage, and as American policy in the Far East is the subject of explanatory statements in Washington, an inquiry into basic issues in the Oriental conflict becomes particulary pertinent.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Who is directly responsible for the Sino-Japanese war?

That question is being asked by the law-abiding citizen of the world who understands, in a vague sort of way, that the conflagration in the Far East affects him—affects his sense of security and his faith in human institutions generally.

To supply an answer, it will be necessary to state briefly the case of the Japanese and that of the Chinese, as they are set forth in various official statements and publications, and then to leave conclusions for the citizen of the world to draw for himself.

Both the Japanese and the Chinese, it will be observed, like most combatants in modern history, are deeply concerned to clothe their cause in moral right—a circumstance that reassures the citizen of the world that his judgment of the quarrel is not without consequence to them.

Japan's Case

Japan, having risen in the first 37 years of this century from the status of a negligible quantity in world affairs to that of a great empire, has found ample precedents for quick, ruthless methods of empire-building. It is able to argue that the enlightened steps away from national aggrandizement which America has been able to show in the Philippines and Britain in its relations with the Dominions—India, Iraq and Egypt—do not apply at its present stage of empire-building. Granted the necessity of empire, Japan can show that its clashes with China have followed a natural sequence, beginning with the fighting over Korea, whose long finger, as the map clearly shows, was pointing right at the heart of Japan. For similar reasons in earlier times Britain got hold of Calais, France and Spain occupied Morocco, and Italy entered Tunis.

Japan's right to be in China, therefore, is considered by Tokyo apologists to be not in question—particularly since America, Britain, France and others are in there too. Moreover, China has no Monroe doctrine, or none that it has ever been able to enforce. The trouble is that while Japan considers herself "destined to extend her sphere on the mainland," so that it is "up to China and Japan to find a way to enable her to do so," China, it is claimed, has proved herself in this respect unco-operative.

Japan states that she has made repeated attempts at friendly co-operation. At the Washington conference in 1921, she says, Ambassador Shidehara made great concessions to secure China's good will, declaring: "We are vitally interested in a speedy establishment of peace and unity in China and in the economic development of her vast resources."

China's only reply to this and other attempts at friendly co-oper-

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Japanese Woman Editor Hopes for End of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—Mme. Waka Yamada, editor of Shufu-No-Tomo, the "Ladies Home Journal of Japan," called at the White House today to tell Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt that mothers of the Orient are united in their hope for a speedy end to the present Sino-Japanese conflict.

Speaking through an interpreter, Mme. Yamada said her visit had no political significance, but she merely wanted the President's wife to know that "Japanese women have no hatred against Chinese women."

Mrs. Roosevelt replied that she was sure "mothers in this country would warmly welcome any suggestion that all women throughout the world, particularly mothers, unite to end all conflict." She added that "women, being practical, see it is impossible to eliminate differences between people," but advised them "to work together to find methods to prevent these differences reaching the point of conflict."

Welles finds Vargas regime not influenced by Europe: Page 2; text of Hull statement to Congress: Page 4.

French to Open Madagascar To Polish Jew Settlement

(Continued from Page 1)

emigration of Jews from Poland could not be taken as anti-Semitic discrimination. Emigration of Jews was considered as a solution to overpopulation, not as a means of ridding the country of Jews, their said.

But latterly anti-Jewish feeling here has been growing rapidly and no difficulty whatever is anticipated in finding eager volunteers for Madagascar when the agreement is finally completed as it is expected to be in the next few days.

KRAKOW, Poland, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Foreign Ministers of France and Poland, Yvon Delbos and Joseph Beck, last night issued a joint communiqué reaffirming the Franco-Polish alliance.

"Both nations are equally devoted to this alliance for the sake of their own interests as well as the sake of peaceful relations of all nations," the Foreign Ministers declared after three days fo conversation in Warsaw.

M. Delbos, arriving in Krakow to pay tribute to Poland's national hero, the late Joseph Pilsudski, said he was confident the discussions were "favorable for the maintenance of peace in Europe."

M. Delbos departs for Bucharest today on the second leg of his swing through Central European capitals.

Anglo-French Accord

PARIS, Dec. 7 (AP)—The French Cabinet expressed the "greatest satisfaction" today with a statement by Premier Camille Chautemps that France and Britain were in accord on "all subjects."

A communiqué expressing the Cabinet's satisfaction was issued following a meeting with President Lebrun at which M. Chautemps made a report on his recent London visit. Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos accompanied him. French and British officials at the London conference explored ways and means of insuring the peace of Europe.

Home for Jews

By a Staff Artist

Arrow on Map of Africa Points to Island of Madagascar, Where French Have Agreed to Let Poles Settle a Jewish Colony

Dewey Is Urged to Support Civil Service in His Office

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—An appeal to the New York State Civil Service Commission and to Thomas E. Dewey, district attorney-elect of New York County, by a group of influential bodies here to place many of the subordinate positions in the district attorney's offices in the competitive civil service was made public by H. Eliot Kaplan, executive secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, today. Mr. Kaplan asks the state commission to give the friends of civil service an opportunity to present their views at a public hearing to be held soon, either in New York or in Albany.

Joining with the Civil Service Reform Association in the request are the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the City Affairs Committee, the Citizens' Budget Commission, the Community Councils of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers' Association, the Citizens' Union, the Lawyers' Security League, the Grand Jury Association of New York County, the National Municipal League (New York state committee), the Women's City Club, the New York City League of Women Voters, the Prison Association of New York and the City Club.

Charles Burlingham, nationally known lawyer, was named as acting chairman of the committee of the interested associations.

Mr. Burlingham recalled that the matter of placing many of the positions in the district attorneys' offices in the competitive class was first considered by representatives of the bar associations and civic organizations in December of last year, adding that since then much study had been given to the proposal.

"Effective enforcement of the criminal law of the state requires a personnel in the law enforcement agencies that is free from all outside influences," he continued. "It is one of the vital places where competent persons of demonstrated merit and capacity shown after competitive examinations under the civil service rules are essential if we are to keep the district attorney's offices permanently out of political organization control.

"We believe the time is opportune for making this much needed improvement in the administration of the district attorneys' offices. Such a change for the better has been long overdue. Now is as good a time as any to get the thing started.

"We are hopeful that with the co-operation of the state civil service commission, the district attorneys and the approval of the Governor, the merit system may be extended to the district attorneys' offices so that we may lay the foundation for a nonpartisan career system in the law enforcement agencies."

There are five district attorneys' offices in New York City—one for each county—and the recommendations, if made effective, would establish a precedent in the nation, it was declared.

Post Office Clerks Assail Spoils Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 7

The United National Association of Post Office Clerks, for 54 years a conservative organization of post office employees, denounces the McKellar bill in a news release here as a spoils measure, and supports the Ramspeck bill to put the department wholly under civil service.

Its news release states:

"Senator McKellar, chairman of the Senate Post Office Committee, reported S-3022 on Tuesday, to amend the law relating to appointment of postmasters, first, second and third class. McKellar's bill would destroy all semblance of the civil service to the position of postmaster. The bill provides for appointments of postmasters by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, for a term of four years, whereas the Ramspeck bill accords tenure of office without term.

"The Ramspeck bill tends to advance the position toward civil service, while the McKellar bill destroys civil service."

Welles Finds Vargas Regime Not Under European Influence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—Coming to the defence of the new Vargas regime in Brazil against charges that any European influence is involved in the changed form or government, Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles last night sharply criticised the American press and some sections of American public opinion for its immediate assumption that that change marked the entrance of European fascism on the American stage.

It was the first official comment on the constitutional changes in Brazil and reflected in unexpectedly forceful form the extreme concern of the State Department over the strain which has been put on Brazilian-American relations by the hypercritical press reaction in this country to Brazil's change in government.

Mr. Welles' speech, made before the Inter-American Center of George Washington University, was a double barrelled attempt both to repair the damage which has been done and to educate the American press to the fact that non-intervention in the internal affairs of other American governments is the cornerstone of the entire Pan-American system. Pointedly, he observed that one of the most salient principles of the "Good Neighbor" policy is "to refrain from minding your neighbor's business."

Friendship Prized

Brazil has for years been one of the best friends the United States has in Latin America. That friendship has been highly prized in the State Department and in informed quarters where the importance of cordial relations with South America has been appreciated. In those quarters the constitutional change in Brazil was looked upon with some regret. But the official attitude was that Brazil has full right and freedom to govern itself as it chooses. The wave of criticism which swept through the American press did these relations no good. The Brazilian Government is known to feel that it has been unfairly treated and to resent the reaction here.

Mr. Welles did not attempt to explain in any detail what actually happed in Brazil. He answered the charge that European influences were behind the change indirectly with a statement that "any attempt on the part of non-American powers to exert through force their political or material influence on the American continent would be immediately a matter of the gravest concern." By implication he made it clear that the State Department does not consider that any such influence lies behind what happened in Brazil.

Rather, he put his whole argument on the plane of non-intervention, insisting repeatedly that if a Latin American state, with a different cultural heritage from the United States, changes its form of government, that is its right, and not the business of the American public, nor of American diplomacy. The only exception is when extra-American influence is involved. Such influence, Mr. Wells implies strongly, was not involved in Brazil.

Forestalls Coup d'etat?

In this latter connection the State Department is inclined to the opinion that President Vargas forestalled a coup d'etat with European connections by his own coup d'etat. He unquestionably has set up a dictatorship. But Washington sees no serious harm in a purely indigenous South American dictatorship. Certainly it is much better than a dictatorship dominated by extra-American influences.

In defending the right of the Latin American states to govern themselves as they see fit Mr. Welles came to the defense of Mexico as well as Brazil. He did not name Mexico specifically, but he made it clear that in the opinion of the State Department the neighbor across the Rio Grande has as clear a right to a liberal form of government free from United States interference as Brazil has to a conservative dictatorship.

He spoke scornfully of United States citizens who demand that their government "eliminate in these neighboring countries what they term the 'communistic' policies from which they claim they have suffered." There is nothing "communistic," he implied, in the effort of Mexico to bring about "a more equitable distribution" of property. He said the United States would insist that the interests of its citizens be treated on a par with the interests of the nationals of Mexico. But he made it clear that the only right they do have is to equality of treatment. If Mexico chooses to take property of United States citizens by due process of law, and compensates them in accordance with law, they have no just ground for complaint, Mr. Welles insisted.

All in all this vigorous defense of the rights of Latin American states to lead their own domestic lives free from interference of public opinion in the United States is regarded in informed quarters here as an extremely important development in American foreign policy.

Japanese Scaling Walls of Nanking; Chiang in Kiangsi

SHANGHAI, Dec. 7 (AP)—Advance columns of Japanese troops assailed Nanking's historic walls tonight.

Japanese officers who announced the attack said a spearhead of invaders was attempting to climb the city's massive battlements with scaling ladders—a maneuver handed down through the Middle Ages.

Gates of the apparently doomed city were closed. Chinese had started a final stand which seemed destined to fail.

On Schedule

Japanese asserted that their main forces had not yet reached the city, but added that they were "progressing according to schedule."

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, China's leader, had left Nanking, Chinese advices disclosed. He and Mme. Chiang, head of China's air force, were said to have departed by airplane for Nanchang, capital of the interior province of Kiangsi. The Government was evacuated two weeks ago.

Nanking Bombed

Meager foreign dispatches trickling through from Nanking confirmed Japanese reports that warplanes had pounded the city with bombs. These advices, however, did not mention the extent of casualties or damage.

Except in the Nanking area, Chinese spokesmen said their troops were more than holding their own. Flying columns of Chinese Communist armies were said to be organizing a force of 100,000 to harass the invaders in North China.

TOKYO, Dec. 7 (AP)—Tokyo was in a state of frenzy today, awaiting the fall of Nanking.

Nevertheless, it was generally believed that the capture of Nanking would not mean the end of the war. Japanese thought General Chiang would concentrate his forces in Hunan Province and attempt to continue fighting with some sort of aid from Soviet Russia.

The Japanese Government was said to be considering issuance of a declaration withdrawing Japanese recognition of the Nanking Government. Such a declaration would mean that Japan no longer recognized the regime of Chiang as the true government of China.

African Culture Displayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6—The culture of African natives is illustrated by nearly 300 objects placed on exhibition recently in the University of Pennsylvania's Museum, following their arrival from Sierra Leone where they were gathered by an ethnological expedition sent out by the museum.

Directed by H. U. Hall, prominent ethnologist, and his wife, the expedition spent seven months among the Sherbro, or "Bolom" Negroes, a group numbering about 115,000 and occupying a large area in southern Sierra Leone.

The culture of the Sherbro finds its highest expression in woodcarving, according to Mr. Hall, and the collection includes many wooden masks and headdresses which, although grotesquely designed, show unusually skillful workmanship.

Wooden canes, which are widely used by the Sherbro, and wooden figurines portraying the spirit of the Yasi Society, a Sherbro organization, are well represented in the Museum collection.

Other examples of Sherbro handicraft included in the exhibition are gay-colored sheets and light blankets of cotton and raffia, which, like the carved objects, are made by the men; baskets woven by the women, fish nets, tools, household utensils, crude musical instruments, and a number of other objects.

Nation-Wide Earhart Memorial Plan Sponsored by College, to Aid Women

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 6 (AP)—Plans for creation of a nation-wide memorial to Amelia Earhart in the form of a national foundation "to serve the cause of women" were announced here today by the board of trustees of Thiel College, Greenville, Penna.

Objectives of the foundation, which would require $500,000 to carry out its aims, were:

1. To establish a number of Amelia Earhart scholarships for women in science and sociology, for post-graduate study at any institution of the recipient's choice in the United States.

2. To establish an annual Amelia Earhart lecture to be given by a woman in one of the principal cities of the country under the auspices of a national scientific organization.

3. To erect on the campus of Thiel College an Amelia Earhart Hall for Women, with a memorial room where mementoes of her life and work would be preserved.

4. To endow one or more Amelia Earhart chairs of science.

Miss Earhart's grandfather was a founder of the Lutheran Synod which created Thiel College. Her father was a graduate, and she received an honorary degree from the institution in 1932.

Dr. Earl S. Rudisill, president of the college, said:

"We have perhaps a stronger reason than any other institution in the country to initiate this movement . . . not only because of her long family ties with us but because before her last journey Miss Earhart expressed a special desire to do something for us."

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British-African Administrator To Take Control in Palestine

The News

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP)—Sir Harold Alfred MacMichael, veteran African administrator, has been appointed high commissioner and commander-in-chief for Palestine and high commissioner for Transjordan.

He will succeed Gen. Sir Arthur Grenfel Wauchope, whose resignation for reasons of health was made known Oct. 28. The colonial office announced the new appointment would become effective at the end of February.

Sir Harold, who has been Governor and commander-in-chief of Tanganyika Territory, East Africa, since 1934, will succeed to the task of restoring peace to the Holy Land, where the long conflict of Arab and Jew has produced nearly two years of violence.

He has been in British Government service in Africa 32 years and was intelligence and political officer of the British expedition which in November, 1916, reoccupied Darfur, in the western Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, after a native uprising.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — Establishment of military courts throughout Palestine, which already have imposed one capital sentence for terrorism, evidences the seriousness of the situation faced by the Palestine Government in its efforts to restore order. The country has been in an almost continuous state of disturbance since April, 1936.

The military courts consist of a president—an officer of field rank—and two other officers, whose sentences are subject to confirmation only by the general officer commanding the British troops in Palestine, from whose decision there is no appeal. There is the stipulation, however, that no person may be found guilty by these military courts except by unanimous decision.

Whereas the emergency regulations enacted during the disturbances provided for the capital penalty for shooting at troops or police, under the new regulations shooting at any person or throwing a bomb will be punishable with execution, or permanent imprisonment. Similarly the penalty for carrying of firearms was until now five years imprisonment, while the new regulations make this a capital crime, or one subject to permanent imprisonment.

Justice Speedy

Trials and executions are to take place without delay, in contrast to the course which the comparatively few cases brought up before the Civil Courts took. Since the beginning of 1936 disturbances, soldiers and policemen as well as more than 100 Jews and Arabs have been murdered.

Nevertheless the difficulty of obtaining reliable evidence has been such that so long as civil court procedure was followed sentences had to be reduced or quashed on appeal on technical grounds. The number brought to trial was also negligible compared with that of the outrages.

The offenses coming within the scope of the military courts are those concerning the possession or discharge of firearms or bombs and carrying of such and those concerning acts of sabotage.

This latest security measure was enacted in the absence from the country of Sir Arthur Wauchope, the High Commissioner, whose resignation and final departure from Palestine early next year was recently announced.

Conciliation Abandoned

The policy of conciliation which Sir Arthur followed throughout the course of the disturbances, in the belief it was the only sure way to save needless suffering and fatalities, has been abandoned. It is considered to have proved inapplicable under present conditions, in which conciliation is likely to be mistaken for weakness.

The latest measure is undoubtedly a grim one, called forth by a situation in which it is impossible to know who will fall next before the terrorists' gun or bomb.

It was a question, as a local daily said, whether the criminal was to be offered up or the future of the country jeopardized.

The setting up of military courts does not mean the suspension of civil law, yet it is one step in the direction of martial law, for which certain elements have been pressing. The institution of the courts has the advantage of leaving the country under a civil administration and yet giving the military wider powers to combat the disorders they are here to eliminate.

Looked to Moderates

The Government in deporting and deposing leaders of the Arab Higher Committee which had been directing Arab affairs last October had hoped that the moderates among the Arabs would no longer fear to raise their heads.

Actually there has been a revival of terrorism reproducing some of the worst features of the disturbances of 1936.

Nevertheless, the determined Government measures against localities believed to be aiding and harboring sabateurs and terrorists are beginning to restore to the majority of the population a certain measure of confidence that the Government is out to protect those on the side of the law.

Moderate Arabs have been going in very risk of their lives and either outwardly subscribed to the extremist policy or fled the country. The hope is that the voice of moderation will eventually be heard.

A protest against terrorism recently came from Gaza, where 30 Ulema (Moslem clergy) issued a statement condemning violence. The clergy protested against the savage attacks being perpetrated without reason in all parts of the country and remonstrated against the frequent bomb throwing in Gaza itself.

The faith of Islam, their manifesto states, does not permit such acts, especially at a time when the Arab rulers are attempting to secure the welfare of the people of the Holy Land.

Another Plea

Another plea for moderation came from Sheikh Al-Farouki, the ardently patriotic editor of "Al Jamia al Islamia," who warned the Arabs against alienating the sympathy of their well-wishers.

A third plea for moderation comes from a group of Arab workers at the Dead Sea Potash Works where Jews and Arabs work in equal numbers. These Arabs protested against the recent killing of a Palestine potash worker in an attack on the company's convoy traveling between the Dead Sea and Jerusalem.

Means of Defense Asked

Meanwhile the Jewish Elected Assembly has declared that only by providing more Jews with means to defend themselves can greater security of person and property be ensured.

The Jewish population, it declares in an official statement, has exerted its moral and physical forces to withstand the pressure of provocation, so that it might continue its creative task. No acts of reprisal or retribution have been embarked upon against the ambushes, bombing of children and similar crimes. It has been no weakness or cowardice, but a desire to avoid the shedding of innocent blood, in the confidence that the authorities would save the country from complete anarchy.

But the authorities have caused the Jewish population deep disappointment, the statement continues. The wave of murder and chaos has not been prevented from spreading; the ringleaders have not been brought to book.

The statement adds that the terrorist bands are becoming more daring and their numbers are growing. The authorities could have put an end to the disturbances at the outset, it is claimed, but for their laxity. They are still able to do so, the statement proceeds, and the Jews of Palestine stand ready to assist them both in defense measures and economic rehabilitation.

Profound anxiety has been aroused in Palestine Jewry by the rumors of the contemplated suspension of immigration. Such a suspension, it is felt, in whatever form, would be a premium to the aggressors and would penalize the Jewish population. Such a step it is urged, would be a complete negation of the Mandate.

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Hispaniola Border Crisis: A Maze of Recriminations

The News

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic, Dec. 7 (AP)—A government announcement declared a band of Haitian farmers, armed with machetes, had attacked a Dominican frontier community last week end and killed or wounded "a large number" of Dominicans.

The Secretary of the Interior and police said the attack occurred in the town of Capotillo, near the border of the Dominican province of Monte Cristi, when 30 Haitian farmers made a surprise raid. After the attack, the secretary declared, the raiders carred off livestock and farm produce.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Dec. 7 (AP)—Minister of the Interior Duvigneaud says the Haitian Government has no knowledge of new Haitian-Dominican frontier outbreaks reported officially by the Dominican Government.

The Background

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The scarcity of reliable facts and the abundance of smoke and rumors which have emerged from the frontier "incident" between Haiti and the Dominican Republic in early October testify to the stubbornness of the problem facing Pan American mediators who are now endeavoring to pierce the fog surrounding the affair.

Known facts and official charges are these:

Haitians claim that many hundreds of their nationals were "murdered" by Dominicans in the October "massacre."

The Dominican Government termed the affair a "small incident" provoked by politicians to discredit the present Dominican regime. They assert that Haitians retaliated last week end, killing "a large number" of Dominicans.

This charge, in turn, is denied by Haiti.

Upon request of President Vincent of Haiti, President Franklin D. Roosevelt offered to join with Mexico and Cuba in a mediation plan.

President Trujillo of the Dominican Republic has neither accepted nor directly rejected the mediation plan, and negotiations are now in process.

Important Problem

Around this small nucleus of facts and official charges there has grown a formidable array of ill-feeling, exaggerated reports and sufficient churning in Caribbean diplomatic circles to present Inter-American diplomacy with an important unsolved problem.

The chief among these allegations, which diplomacy does not wish to magnify into a cause for alarm but which must be taken into consideration as representing what interested parties are thinking and saying, are these:

The charge in Haitian and some outside circles that President Trujillo would like to seize control of Haiti and thus dominate the entire island of Hispaniola.

The charge of Dominicans that the whole episode is part of a conspiracy on the part of opponents to discredit President Trujillo and overthrow him.

In view of the gravity of these charges, the mediators are understood to be taking their task very seriously, considering, behind the official facade of calm, that serious unrest exists and requires to be appeased.

An American's View

A first-hand picture of the forces underlying this unrest is presented by Maj. William A. Balch, American engineer of Stoneham, Mass., who has directed the construction of public works projects in the area where the incidents occurred, and who is intimately acquainted with the terrain and the peoples on both sides.

It is customary, Major Balch declared in an interview, for large numbers of Haitians to cross the frontier into the Dominican Province of Monte Cristi to harvest the coffee and sugar crops. Large plantations exist there, and because of the relative scarcity of labor in the Dominican Republic, the crops could not be harvested without the aid of Haitians.

This migration back and forth across a disputed frontier, he said, was a continual cause of friction. Considered in the light of a history of conflict between the two countries, of conquering and reconquering, and of inbred hostility between the two population groups, the likelihood of incidents is always present. Haitians are virtually all pure Negroes, only some of whom are Roman Catholics. Dominicans are Spanish, Indian and Negro—straight of hair and thin of lip—of a markedly different type from the Haitians, and largely are devout Catholics.

Economic Factor

The current economic recession has served to touch off this antipathy, in Major Balch's opinion. Where wages on the plantations in the first decade of the century were 20 cents a day, rising to 40 and even 70 cents in the war boom, today the collapse of sugar has made 15 cents a day good pay. The resultant scramble for jobs, the resentment of Dominicans that the large Haitian labor supply from across the border is depressing wages and invading their livelihood, the growing nationalism of the Dominicans under the Trujillo regime, are likely explanations for the incident such as it was.

Major Balch considers the claims of the Haitians as to the numbers killed to be very likely exaggerated, and noted that the news reports have largely come from Haitian sources. However, he also declared that the Dominican case has been withheld purposefully, so far as can be determined; inquiries to Dominican sources go unanswered and even friendly letters refrain from comment on the affair.

Meanwhile, President Trujillo has built up a strongly centralized regime, with a well-equipped, well-drilled army, Major Balch declared. And until events show to what use he proposes to put this strength, his aims must remain obscure.

Haiti Fears Invasion?

From Cuban sources it was stated several days ago that President Vincent of Haiti was under fire at home for his "weak stand" in these last weeks. But these sources purported to have learned on good authority that President Vincent was so apprehensive of giving the Dominicans an excuse for an invasion of Haiti that he had decided to take the natural course of a weaker power and appeal to the large neutrals such as the United States for protection in the form of mediation.

Ranchers Protect Antelope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAMAR, Colo. — Southeastern Colorado ranchmen are after hunters who chase and shoot antelope. Antelope are protected in Colorado, but hunters from adjoining states who don't know an antelope from unprotected deer have killed many. Ranchmen are friends of these little prairie creatures and during winter, when the antelope run with the cattle, the ranchmen provide cottonseed cake for them as they do for their livestock.

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Vote Hoped For on Farm Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—Of all the proposals urged by the New Deal for enactment at the special session, the only one left with much chance for enactment is the farm bill, and that is on the doubtful list.

Yesterday occurred the first test of sentiment on compulsory crop control, and the House defeated the proposal to put wheat under such control 85 to 76. The action was taken as the House sat as a legislative committee, and it may well be reversed when a larger membership is present for the final vote. However, the vote was regarded as significant as a straw in the wind.

The only pieces of legislation passed by the House this session, after weeks of argument, are a bill to pay $12,000 to page boys' salaries, the $250,000 mileage bill to take members back and forth to their homes at 20 cents a mile, in the 10-day gap between the expected adjournment of the special session Dec. 22 and the start of the regular session Jan. 3. Many, and perhaps, most, congressmen will stay in Washington over the holidays anyway; but the 20 cents a mile "grab" gives a welcome extra bonus to their $10,000-a-year salary, amounting in the case of Representatives from Pacific and other distant constituencies to as high as $1200.

A proposal by Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas for a federal law on marriage and divorce, to straighten out present wide variations in procedure between the states, was introduced yesterday and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Under favorable circumstances, the Administration might get the two contrasting farm bills through House and Senate, and also put them before a conference for adjustment of differences, some time next week, leaving a maximum of about nine working days to effect a compromise, report it back and have it enacted.

Finds Wild Tribes Friendly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria — After living with the wild aboriginal tribes of Northern Australia for 15 months, Dr. Donald Thomson, federal patrol officer and university research fellow, is back in Melbourne with details of their customs and social organization as well as their secret ceremonial rites. He won the friendship of the natives by living as they do.

He moved from tribe to tribe over the 1500 miles separating the Roper River from the northern coastline and his native friends include people of the Blue Mud Bay and Groote Eylandt areas where few white men have been hospitably received. Dr. Thomson says he endeavored to win the friendship of the headmen; once the chiefs accepted him, their people regarded the stranger with confidence. His only firearm was a rifle which he used for obtaining food.

"The real headman of Arnhem Land is Old Man Wongo," says the young anthropologist. "He gained his position and keeps it by his fighting prowess and that of his warrior sons."

Although Dr. Thomson understands many aboriginal dialects, the people of Blue Mud Bay could only appreciate his demands when he resorted to gestures and sounds. There were 200 natives in the camp and it took several days to establish friendly relations. After that, the word was passed on from tribe to tribe that the visitor was to be trusted and the remainder of the trip was comparatively easy.

Delaware Honors Its First Signers Of the Constitution

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 7 (AP)—Delaware gave honors today to its 10 early citizens who were first in the new nation to ratify the United States Constitution 150 years ago.

Persons high in the state's political and economic life unveiled a tablet in the ancient State House at Dover to commemorate Delaware's approval of the new nation's new basic laws on Dec. 7, 1787.

They also dedicated memorial elms around the fringe of historic Dover Green as tributes to the delegates who came from three counties to start the ratification movement that eventually swept through all the 13 original states.

A neighbor state, Pennsylvania, from which Delaware had separated itself in 1776, was the second to ratify the Constitution adopted in Philadelphia on Sept. 17, 1787.

New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina and Rhode Island followed in that order.

Delaware has a history of colonization by three nationalities. First came a brave band of 30 Hollanders who set up a town and named it Zwaanendael (Dale of Swans). Indians wiped out the colony.

The Swedes were next, but the Dutch returned and captured their forts and towns. The Dutch in turn were subjugated by the English.

Young Son's Art Chosen, But Parent Proves Point

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7 (AP)—W. Reginald Watkins, Maryland art institute teacher who contends Baltimore art museum juries select "outlandishly childish stuff," discloses that a jury picked for exhibition a water-color picture of a mill his 10-year-old son did five years ago.

"To prove that a jury would select the work of a mere child of five . . . and discard the work of mature, finished artists, I sent in the painting done by my son," Mr. Watkins explained. "I had only preserved it as a souvenir of a childish endeavor . . ."

Havana Air Cruise Starts

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 7 (AP)—A fleet of private airplanes took off today for the second annual Miami-to-Havana air cruise, postponed from yesterday because of heavy weather. First objective was Key West, Fla., where fliers were to refuel before starting the final 105-mile overwater stretch.

Congress Forgets Economy in Voting Holiday Fare Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 — The much-talked-of economy drive was temporarily laid aside yesterday when Congress voted $225,000 out of the Treasury to pay members' fares to and from the special session.

In practical terms, passage of the appropriation means that members may travel home and back again during the Christmas recess at the Government's expense. It means, too, that they can take their families with them, for they are authorized to collect at the rate of 20 cents a mile, nearly four times the cost of an individual fare.

The $225,000 had originally been set aside to pay travel costs to and from the regular session beginning Jan. 3, but yesterday's action, making it available at once, will necessitate appropriation of another $225,000 for the 1938 session. The mileage bill for each session amounts to approximately $50,000 for the Senate and $175,000 for the House.

Allowances will range from $3.20 for Representative Howard W. Smith who lives just across the Potomac in Alexandria, Va. to $1248 for Representative Martin F. Smith whose home is 3095 miles away in Hoquiam, Washington, and Delegate Samuel W. King of Hawaii, who is entitled to approximately $2051.

Though the measure was described on the floor of the House as "routine," it was seized upon by Republican members as a chance to chide the Democratic Administration for its lack of accomplishment in the extra session, now more than half over. In the end only 37 members of the House voted against the bill, while 327 favored it. The Senate gave its approval in a voice vote.

Shortly after the special session convened, both houses passed a resolution covering the pay of page boys whose compensation otherwise would not have begun until Jan. 3.

What's This? Rain Praised By Chamber of Commerce

HOQUIAM, Wash., Dec. 7 (AP)—Grays Harbor boosters for years have shush-hushed discussion of the district's heavy rainfall. But today the Chamber of Commerce bragged about the precipitation and announced a "rain guessing contest" for 1938. Leroy Milbrad, president of the Hoquiam chamber, said:

"We've got the rain, so let's tell the world about it. It makes possible our huge forests. We're proud of it."

Statisticians had a field day. Wettest year was 1933, when 113.40 inches of rain were recorded. A mere 49.80 inches were tallied in 1929.

Antarctic Vessel To Test Region's Economic Wealth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FREMANTLE, West Australia—Future exploratory work of the Royal Research Ship Discovery II will be associated with the Australian interest in the Antarctic, according to the advices received here by the Navy Department. The main purpose will be to carry out research on the economic resources of the Antarctic, especially with regard to whaling. In addition, examination is to be made of the various coasts and islands, the ocean bed and the ice edge, to be followed as far as practicable with an examination of the distribution of icebergs, the flow of coastal currents and meteorological data.

One of the questions submitted by Australia for discussion at the recent Imperial Conference is stated to have been that of Arctic development, and exploration in which co-operation between members of the British Empire was concerned. The conference agreed upon investigation of the advantages of establishment of meteorological posts in Antarctica, and deferred the important question of the future activities of the Discovery II.

On the meteorological question, data were submitted by the Australian delegation to the conference indicating the need for the establishment of permanent observation posts for accurate report on weather conditions. The South Africans declared that to increase the reliability of long range or whole season forecasts was a matter meriting further investigation and the two governments would proceed with the gathering of all available information on the subject.

It was decided that representatives of the Dominions should be invited to attend meetings of the discovery committee.

Unlicensed Coal Dealers Met at Gate in Maryland

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 7 (AP)—Maryland's borders are technically closed today to unlicensed coal dealers. State police are under orders to arrest out-of-state coal truck drivers unable to show proper credentials.

Under a law passed by the 1937 legislature, coal dealers operating in Maryland must obtain a license from the counties or Baltimore, and each load of coal sent into the state must carry with it a delivery ticket showing consignor, consignee, date of loading, and names and addresses of the truck driver and truck owner. Penalty for violation of the law is $500 fine or six months in jail or both.

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Czechoslovakian Problems Easing, Krofta Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE — Improved relations with Hungary and with the German minority in Czechoslovakia were remarked by Prof. Kamil Krofta in a recent speech before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Czechoslovak Parliament, when he reviewed the problems that have confronted his foreign policy in the past critical months.

Though he did not conceal the seriousness of the situation, there were some bright vistas in his speech. The most cheerful change in the Danubian basin, he said, has been a marked improvement of relations with Hungary. The minister mentioned the changed tone in the Magyar Press when dealing with Czechoslovak affairs. However, much patience is required, he added, to remove obstacles which still obstruct the road toward a better understanding between the two nations.

Agreement Signed

The recently signed economic agreement is considered another landmark of improved relations. After six months of negotiation, Hungary and Czechoslovakia signed a commercial agreement on Nov. 17 that ended the customs war which followed expiration of the previous understanding in 1931.

As regards relations toward Germany, Professor Krofta regretted the press campaign which was launched against Czechoslovakia in connection with an insignificant police incident at Teplitz in Bohemia. Though such and more serious disturbances are occurring daily in various other European states, the German press has used the situation here, he said, as a pretext for an unwarranted attack.

Policy Is Set

Neither threats nor insults will change anything in the minority policy which is firmly based, he continued, on obligations assumed toward the League of Nations as well as on the principles of democratic equality, decency and justice.

"We are proud," the minister said, "to say that as is now generally recognized in Europe, we have advanced farther than any other states which have minorities in the just solution of the minority problem."

Rebel Nicaraguan Band Slain by State Guards

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Nicaraguan National Guard announced yesterday that guard forces had killed Gen. Pedro Altamirano, rebel leader, and his entire band, including his two sons. The three-year search for the general, comrade-in-arms of the late Gen. Augusto Sandino, ended Sunday in a jungle in northeastern Nicaragua where he made a last stand.

The band, ignoring Government offers of amnesty if they laid down their arms, had roamed the hills of northern Nicaragua since 1934, attacking and robbing small communities.

General Altamirano was the last of the rebel leaders who had been close to General Sandino, who was assassinated near Managua in February, 1934, after he had made his peace with the Government.

Plans Speeded to Remove Foreign Fighters in Spain

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP)—Europe's "hands-off-Spain" committee today got down to the technical part of its plan for getting foreign fighters out of Spain's civil war.

The working subcommittee of the 27 nation group decided that replies by Salamanca insurgents and the Madrid-Barcelona Government constituted "acceptances in principle" of the plan.

It calls for removal of a substantial number of foreign fighters in Spain, then for granting of belligerent rights to insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco, and finally removal of foreign troops.

Having received the acceptable replies, the subcommittee turned to details for making effective the long-discussed plan—an effort to lessen the danger of the Spanish war spreading to other nations.

At the same time, the British Government received notes from the Spanish insurgent government affirming General Franco's intention to blockade Spanish Government ports.

General Franco announced the blockade in a broadcast recently.

It was announced that Sir Henry G. Chilton, British Ambassador to Spain, stationed on the Franco-Spanish border at Hendaye, had told the insurgents Great Britain did not recognize their right to blockade.

Carlists Aid Franco

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Dec. 7 (AP)—Prince Xavier of Bourbon-Parma, head of the traditionalist branch of the Spanish royal family, was reported today to have agreed with insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco "on the necessity of uniting all Spaniards worthy of the name on a basis of national and traditional principles."

While intense cold and snow suspended military operations along the entire Aragon front of Northeastern Spain, dispatches from Salamanca, the insurgent capital, told of a conference yesterday in which Prince Xavier and General Franco discussed the present and future of Spain. The talks were followed by a communiqué.

Uruguay Names Consul

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Uruguayan Government has announced appointment of Col. Juan Ribas as Consul at Burgos, Spain, and added that similar posts would be established in other centers of insurgent Spain.

The announcement explained, however, that the action did not constitute formal recognition of the government of insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco.

At the same time, Spanish insurgent officials were authorized to name Consuls to Uruguay.

It was explained the step was taken in accordance with international practice.

Portugal and Spain

LISBON, Portugal, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Portuguese Government yesterday announced the appointment of Dr. Pedro Pereira, Minister of Commerce, as its special representative at Salamanca, capital of insurgent Spain. It was stated that Portugal gladly would accept a representative from Salamanca under the same conditions.

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Hull Explains U. S. Policy in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—The following are the texts of questions put to President Roosevelt in a resolution of Representative Francis H. Case of South Dakota and of the reply made by Secretary of State Cordell Hull to Representative Sam D. McReynolds of Tennessee as chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee:

The Questions

1. Has Japan seized Chinese territory by force of arms?
2. Is Japan pressing deeper into Chinese territory?
3. Is the United States moving or preparing to move its legation from the capital of China?
4. Has the Department of State advised citizens of the United States in China to leave that country?
5. Has consideration of the removal of the legation and citizens of the United States been caused by a conflict of armed forces? If so, between whom?
6. Are arms and ammunitions and implements of war being sold by or shipped by United States citizens to any such armed forces? Are they going by cash or credit?
7. Does a state of war exist in China?
8. Is it a fact that the Department of State is using the Neutrality Act as an instrument of policy, as indicated by the following statements of the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the floor of the House of Representatives on Nov. 17, 1937, to wit:

"I think it will aid Japan and aid the Fascist countries of Europe more by putting this law into effect now than by not putting it into effect."

And again:

"I am not saying that we should help China, but I want to stick a dagger in these countries that are trying to create dictatorship and trying to ruin the world."

9. What armed forces of the United States are in Chinese or Japanese territory and for what purpose?

Hull's Answer

The receipt is acknowledged of a letter of Nov. 25 from Mr. I. R. Barnes, clerk of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, asking that the department furnish the Committee on Foreign Affairs a report, in duplicate, on House Resolution 364 "requesting certain information from the President of the United States."

Information which has been and is constantly made publicly available through the press and official statements affords the answers to most of the questions listed in House Resolution 364. However, for convenience of reference, there is offered comment in regard to the questions as follows:

With regard to the first question, it is a matter of public knowledge that Japanese armed forces are in control over certain areas of Chinese territory. In connection with this question reference is made to a statement issued on Oct. 27, 1937, by the Japanese Foreign Office in which it is declared:

"Japan never looks upon the Chinese people as an enemy nor does she harbor any territorial designs."

Japanese Gains

With regard to the second question, the armed forces of Japan have, as stated in reports appearing currently in the press, advanced in North China as far west as the rail head at Paotow in Suiyuan Province) and as far south as some 50 miles beyond Taiyuan in Shansi Province, as the northern tip of Honan Province and as the Yellow River in Shantung Province. In the Shanghai area Japanese forces have advanced in the direction of Nanking and now occupy a line approximately seventy-five miles distant from Nanking.

With regard to the third and fifth questions, there are enclosed (a) a statement issued by the Chinese Foreign Office on Nov. 20, 1937, in reference to the removal of the capital of China from Nanking, and (b) a statement issued by the Department of State on Nov. 22, 1937.

With regard to the fourth question, the Department of State and American diplomatic and consular officers in China have from the beginning of the present conflict between China and Japan urged that American citizens in China, because of the dangers incident to continued residence there, withdraw, and the American Government has facilitated in every way possible an orderly and safe removal of American citizens from areas where there is special danger. Furthermore, the department is not for the present issuing passports valid for travel to and in China, save in certain exceptional circumstances.

With regard to the sixth question, there is enclosed a copy of the statement issued by the department covering the exportation for the month of October, 1937, of arms, ammunition and implements of war from the United States to foreign countries, including China and Japan. These statements are issued monthly. While exporters of such arms and munitions are not required under existing law to inform the Department of State whether such sales are made on a cash or on a credit basis, it is the understanding of the department that the transactions involving shipments to China and to Japan are on a cash basis.

With regard to the seventh question, neither the Chinese Government nor the Japanese Government has declared war on the other. The President of the United States has not found "that there exists a state of war" (see Public Resolution No. 27, Seventy-fifth Congress, approved May 1, 1937).

With regard to the eighth question, the entering into force of the restrictive provisions of the Neutrality Act of May 1, 1937, is left to and is dependent upon decision of the President by a finding that "there exists a state of war." The policy of the Department of State in reference to this Act is dependent upon that decision. The Department of State keeps constantly in mind the fact that the principal purpose of the Act is to keep the United States out of war.

U. S. Forces in China

With regard to the ninth question, the United States maintains no armed forces in the Japanese Empire. In China there are armed forces of the United States at Peiping (527 U. S. Marines), at Tientsin (784 U. S. Army), and at Shanghai (2701 U. S. Marines). The American Government maintains small detachments at Peiping and at Tientsin and other interested governments maintain similar detachments, pursuant to the provisions of the so-called Boxer Protocol of 1901, which was concluded between China and the representatives of the interested governments, including the American Minister to China. These troops are maintained for the general purpose of providing protection to American nationals (including the Embassy personnel) and, in case of emergency calling for evacuation, making available an armed escort.

At Shanghai, the Government of the United States (as well as various other governments) has since 1927 maintained in the International Settlement at that place a small detachment of armed forces for the purpose of assisting in protecting the large number of citizens residing in that area from the dangers incident to serious disorders beyond the control of the local authorities.

Naval Forces Listed

Also, there are naval vessels of the United States in Chinese waters. These vessels form a part of the United States Asiatic Fleet, based on Manila; and the distribution and movements of these vessels are under the control of the commander-in-chief of that fleet. Normally, except in times of trouble in which American lives and property are endangered, these vessels, with the exception of a few small gunboats on the Yangtze River and in South China waters, cruise between Chinese ports and the Philippine Islands.

The authority for stationing naval vessels of the United States in Chinese waters is found in the Sino-American Treaty of 1858 and in somewhat similar provisions of treaties between China and other foreign powers, which provisions inure to the benefit of the United States through most-favored-nation treatment.

American armed forces in China are there for the protection of American nationals, primarily against mobs or other uncontrolled elements. They have no mission of aggression. It has been the intention of the American Government to remove these forces when performance of their function of protection is no longer called for, and such remains its desire and expectation.

Praise for Forces

During the current situation of emergency in China, these forces have rendered important service in protecting the lives of American nationals, together with and including our diplomatic and consular establishments, and in making possible the maintenance of uninterrupted communications with our nationals and our diplomatic and consular establishments in the area involved.

There are also enclosed for convenience of reference, various public documents, as indicated below, which contain statements in regard to the attitude and policy which the Government is following.

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Photo by Bouchard
Hanya Holm and Her Group

Charles Weidman and Doris Humphrey
(Inset) Martha Graham

British Blame U. S. Recession In Job Decline

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 7—Britain is shown by today's unemployment figures to be having downs as well as ups in the sturdy fight it is making against a trade recession.

In November unemployment increased by 108,954, to which must be added similar increases of 51,045 in October and 29,979 in September. On the other hand, the position is still much stronger than a year ago when there were 70,000 more unemployed and there were 353,000 fewer at work.

The present increase in unemployment is too widely distributed to be explained at all completely by seasonal causes, though these also have been contributory. The chief slackening of trade is in Northern England and about London, whereas South Wales, which is usually a black spot, stands out favorably, compared to other districts, partly owing to the winter demand for coal, but also because of the successful efforts which have been made with Government help to establish light industries in that area.

Alike on the Stock Exchange and in banking and commercial circles such depression as exists here is attributed almost entirely to outside conditions, those in Britain itself being still generally favorable.

Reginald McKenna, chairman of the Midland Bank, biggest of Britain's "Big Five" banking institutions, said at Birmingham last night: "There is no evidence of any ground for belief that we are on the downward graph of that noted trade cycle. It is true that in certain sections of trade there has been a setback in the last few weeks or months. We know the cause.

"There has been an almost complete cessation of expenditures by big industrial companies in the United States and when they cease to buy raw materials the raw materials fall in price and the stock exchange has thus been affected. As a result there has been a certain decline in the luxury trade, but returns I receive from all over the country give no indication that the decline is general. We understand how it has come about that big American industrialists are declining to spend their resources in laying down new plant and in extending their businesses. . . . We have no such conditions in this country and we need not anticipate any similar decline here."

Sir Robert Kindersley, an equally distinguished industrialist, holds similar views. Speaking here on Dec. 2 he attributed Britain's setback to the recession in the United States where, he said, it was largely due to labor troubles and friction with the Administration.

N.J. Grange Urged To Fight Diversion Of Auto Tax Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 7—David H. Agana of Three Bridges, for 18 years master of the New Jersey Grange, today urged his organization of 22,000 to join a campaign for a state constitutional amendment prohibiting the diversion of dedicated funds, such as automobile license and gasoline tax money, to purposes other than highway construction and maintenance.

At the same time, Mr. Agana came out strongly against reciprocal trade agreements, declaring that "the American market is for the American farmer."

He proposed that the sixty-fifth annual convention of the New Jersey Grange, now on in the Morton Hotel here, act on a 15-point program, of which the following are the highlights:

"Equal protection for agriculture with labor and industry; opposition to regimentation of the American state, county and municipal budgets; extension of social security to agriculture; the return of administration and cost of relief to local governing agencies; a broadening of the state tax base; enlargement of the state police by 200 troopers; continuation of the state advertising program."

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New York Dance Calendar Is Filled to Overflowing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In addition to the daily events at the Dance International, which opened in the International Building of Rockefeller Center on Nov. 29 and will continue for five weeks, the dance schedule for December in New York, lapping over into January, is crowded with concerts and recitals.

An important occasion is the formal New York début of Hanya Holm, who with her group will present her new composition, "Trend," created and produced at the Bennington Festival last summer, in the Mecca Auditorium on the evenings of Dec. 28 and 29. Miss Holm, formerly of the Mary Wigman School, has been touring and teaching in the United States, not only in and around New York, but at the Bennington School of the Dance and at Mills College, California, for the last five years. But, although she is well known in dance circles, this will be her first official public appearance.

On the evening of Dec. 19 and 26, Martha Graham with her group will present new compositions in her first pair of New York recitals of the season, at the Guild Theater. Though the programs have not yet been announced, there is little doubt that her latest masterpiece, "Immediate Tragedy," will be included.

On the same evenings, Angna Enters will also present new compositions at the Alvin Theater. Miss Enters, versatile artist, accomplished painter, writer and thoroughgoing traveler, as well as mime, has just published a new book, "First Person Plural."

On Jan. 9, Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman will give the first of their two New York dance recitals at the Guild Theater. The program will include two new compositions by Miss Humphrey: "Race of Life," based on Jane Thurber's drawings, with music by Vivian Fine, and "Independence," a reinterpretation of the Fourth of July Celebration of the Declaration of Independence, with music by Memorsky. Mr. Weidman will also have a new work, as yet unnamed, musical score by Norman Lloyd.

All these artists except Anga Enters (unless her dance drawings and water colors are on view at the Dance International Exhibit) are participating in the Dance International, acting as hosts and hostesses to foreign groups in the three weekly afternoon performances in the Rainbow Room, and culminating their activities in a gala "Evening of Modern Dance" in the Center Theater, on Jan. 2. Tamiris, another prominent dancer of the modern school, will appear on this program.

The young American ballet companies and individual dancers are also taking active part in the Dance International in divers ways. Their special festival "Evening of Ballet" will take place at the Center Theater on Dec. 12, with Paul Haakon, Paul Draper, Patricia Bowman, the Ballet Caravan, Catherine Littlefield's Philadelphia Ballet and the Dance Center ballet contributing.

For visiting foreign artists in December, there are Uday Shan-Kar and his Hindu Ballet coming to the Town Hall on Dec. 15; and Roi de Maré, founder of the International Archives of the Dance in Paris (formerly director of the Swedish Ballet), lecturing on the evolution of European ballet from 1900 to 1937 at the Dance International. Curt Sachs, author of a World History of the Dance, recently translated into English, is also to lecture there.

Meanwhile there are hosts of younger dancers of high attainment and growing importance appearing in smaller recitals; and countless activities in the various educational and artistic institutions in and around New York.

The Brooklyn Museum Dance Center is this year restricting performances in the Sculpture Court to professional recitals only and holding them on Saturday afternoons instead of mornings as heretofore. The Young Men's Hebrew Association is likewise putting its Sunday afternoon performances on a strictly professional basis.

The New School for Social Research holds regular Tuesday evening lecture-demonstrations by prominent dancers; and entertains weekly on Sunday evenings the National Folk Festival Council in a program of national dances, representing a different nation each week.

This is a bare and incomplete outline of what is going on in the dance capital of America—perhaps of the world.

Margaret Lloyd

Italian Governors Succeed Generals In African Posts

ROME, Dec. 7 (AP)—Premier Mussolini took another step toward civil reorganization of Italy's African colonies today by naming three colonial office career men to high posts.

Two of them succeed generals as governors, thus making a shift from military rule to one divided between civil and military authority.

Simultaneously, King Victor Emmanuel named Marshal Rodolfo Graziani as the Marquis of Neghelli on the eve of his retirement as Viceroy of Ethiopia.

(The Duke of Aosta, cousin of the King, was named Nov. 20 to succeed Marshal Graziani.)

As first assistant to the Duke of Aosta, Signor Mussolini appointed Enrico Cerulli as Vice Governor General of Italian East Africa.

Francisco Saverio Caroselli was named Governor of Somaliland to succeed Gen. Ruggiero Santini.

Guiseppe Daodiace was appointed Governor of Eritrea to replace Gen. Alfredo Guzzoni.

Paris-Buenos Aires Flier Back-Treks by W. Africa

DAKAR, Senegal, Dec. 7 (AP)—Paul Codos, French airman, landed at this west African port yesterday after crossing the south Atlantic from Natal, Brazil.

He was returning from an air voyage to South America in which he set a new record of 52 hours and 50 minutes for the Paris-Buenos Aires flight.

His crossing from Natal was accomplished in 11 hours and 13 minutes.

Need for Government Aid For City Airports Studied

News of Aviation

Should American cities pay for their own airports or should the Federal Government share expenses with them because of its contributory role in their operation and maintenance?

In whatever direction support of airports lies, the financial problem of maintaining a big airfield is a perplexing one for cities. Some means of taking the investment of more than $300,000,000 in airports "out of the red" is one of the problems before the conference today in Washington between Bureau of Air Commerce officials, other governmental agencies, representatives of municipalities, and the aviation industry.

Just how much airports cost cities is shown in an exhaustive study which the American Municipal Association made for this meeting. During 1936, for instance, 78 out of 84 airport operators reporting, show an average loss of $13,332.51. A recent survey of 116 municipalities showed that they paid an average of $508,705.52 for purchasing, constructing and extending their airports. Kansas City and Detroit were near the top, having each expended $5,700,000. One of the lows was Norfolk, Va., which reported that it spent only $600. Allowing for considerable error, the report stated, the cities of the country have spent well over $300,000,000 to acquire the 738 municipal fields in existence on Jan. 1, 1937.

Cost of Operation

A survey made in 1930 by the Harvard University School of City Planning found that 31 cities spent an average of $27,052.54 for maintenance and operation. In 1936, 20 of these cities reported an average annual cost of $29,683.45. Eighty-eight municipally owned airports reported an average operating cost of $19,862.37. Pittsburgh registered the greatest annual operating loss—$179,057.

The study showed that these were primarily operation figures. If other costs, such as depreciation, interest and principal on airport bonds, and other items were included, not one of the 88 airports would have reported a profit and the average loss of a majority might easily have been doubled or tripled. As it was, only six of the 88 ports reported a profit, and the average profit was $561.

Berlin's Airport

In contrast to the expenditures of American cities for airports it is revealing to learn of the tremendous plant that Tempelhof, the Berlin airport, will be when it is finished. The first section of the new field was dedicated last Sunday by Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, Germany's Air Minister.

The air terminal building alone in this great German development, which is expected to be the world's largest when it is finished in 1939, will be three-quarters of a mile long. A veritable Grand Central Station of the air, the Tempelhof building's central passenger hall will be more than 300 feet long, 150 feet wide and 60 feet high, opening onto a covered platform about a fifth of a mile long for embarking to or debarking from planes.

The central hall building will be seven stories high and terraces on the terminal's roof and adjoining hangars will be extended for three-quarters of a mile to provide seats for some 100,000 spectators at air meets. Restaurants accommodating 2000 diners are planned. Branches of the terminal building will have offices for government officials, the Luft Hansa, German air company, and German aeronautical organizations. The whole terminal layout will be fronted by a series of plazas and courtyards to form an impressive public entrance.

The flying field itself will be two miles long and one and a half miles wide, three times the size of the present field. Its personnel quarters will contain lounges, restaurants and bathing facilities for pilots and airport attendants. The city has already extended one subway line to the field and a new boulevard is being built direct to the field.

Flying Brevities

The flying boat "Centaurus," one of Britain's new Imperial Airways craft designed to fly the mails to Australia next summer, left Southampton last week-end on a 30,000 mile survey flight to New Zealand.

Howard B. Kaster has been appointed director of meteorology of United Air Lines, it was announced by R. W. Schroeder, vice president in charge of operations. Mr. Kaster who has been with United for seven years, will be based in Chicago. He is the inventor of the "spherant," a unique and valuable air navigation device.

Airways traffic control to be set up on the same basis as the government aviation weather service was envisaged by Fred D. Fagg Jr., Director of Air Commerce, at Miami attending the all-American air meet. The United States would have these as soon as a 28,000 mile network of wires and primary and secondary air traffic control points were established.

The Noel Davis Trophy, awarded annually to the most efficient aviation division of the Naval Reserve in the United States, was awarded for the second consecutive year to the First Aviation Division, Squadron VS-12R, at Kansas City, popularly known as the "Navy T. W. A. Squadron," a unit composed entirely of pilots of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc.

A long-distance record for light planes was said to have been established when Andre Japy last Saturday flew from Marseilles to Jibouti, in a 3300-mile non-stop flight in 20 hours and 55 minutes. He piloted a 100-horsepower Caudron-Renault type Aiglon plane.

Recommendation that North Beach be developed to handle the largest types of ocean transport planes and that a mooring mast for dirigibles be erected at Floyd Bennett Field was made by the Port of New York Authority to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York and Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey.

Day Is Elected Mayor of Toronto

TORONTO, Dec. 7 (CP)—Ralph C. Day defeated Mayor W. D. Robbins by a sweeping majority in yesterday's municipal election, virtually complete returns showed today.

Mr. Day, who will head the municipal administration in 1938, polled 64,033 votes against Mayor Robbins' 40,403. They were far ahead of the other two candidates.

The voters turned down a proposed $2,000,000 bond issue for slum clearance and housing by a vote of 3 to 1, and expressed a preference for New Year's Day as the date for civic elections. It was the traditional date until last year when it was changed to early December.

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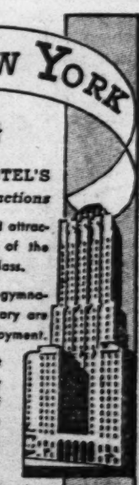

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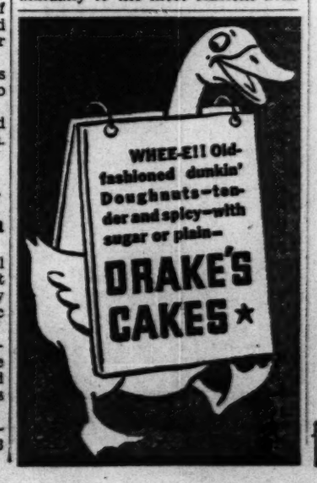

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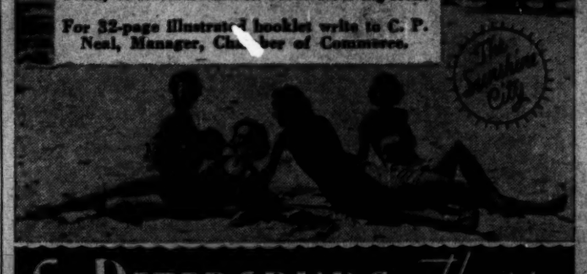

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Move for Stevenson Memorial Launched on Monterey Peninsula

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEREY, Calif.—Isobel Field, author of "This Life I've Loved," has started a movement in Monterey for a memorial to Robert Louis Stevenson. Mrs. Field, step-daughter of the author, addressed a gathering of women at an "autograph party." She told amusing tales of the days when Stevenson lived here and visited Fanny Osborne in the Bonifacio garden.

There are several excellent collections of Stevensonia in the country, one belonging to Mrs. Field, one to her son, Austin Strong, and one to a collector in Santa Barbara, Calif. These three could form the nucleus of a fine museum housed in Monterey, according to Mrs. Field.

The History and Art Association is interested in the movement and has discussed the matter with several persons capable of seeing it through. Until a permanent home can be erected there are several places under consideration. One is Colton Hall in Friendly Plaza.

Though Stevenson resided only three months on the Monterey Peninsula they made a lasting impression upon him. His descriptions of and letters from the old capital clearly indicate this affection. At the time of his visit, the fall of 1879, Monterey was a sleepy village in which the Spanish language and customs were still strong.

Stevenson lived with "the little French doctor," bought his daily paper at Haskell's and took his meals with Jules Simoneau, friendly Frenchman who ran a restaurant. A strong friendship developed between the two. Stevenson never forgot the kindness of his host and sent him autographed copies of books.

It was while residing on the peninsula that he wrote the "Amateur Immigrant" and "The Pavilion on the Links." He planned "Prince Otto" and partly completed "A Chapter in the Experiences of Arizona Breckenridge, or a Vendetta of the West." This latter story never was printed.

At this stage of his career the young Scot was badly in need of money so he took a job as reporter on a weekly paper called The Californian. For his work he received $2 a week. This is said to be the oldest newspaper in the state. It is still being published.

Small Fruit Farm Held Unprofitable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 7—The city man who dreams of retiring to make a fortune on a little orchard farm, with the scent of apple, plum and peach blossoms and the song of the birds, might as well forget it. The small farm orchard is out of the economic picture. Only on a big commercial scale can an orchard now be made to pay.

This was the consensus of leading fruit growers and research workers at the New Jersey State Horticultural Society annual meeting now on in Chalfonte-Haddon Hall here. The group included Prof. W. H. Allen of New Brunswick, who is state executive officer of the Federal-State soil conservation program and is slated to take office on Jan. 1 as State Secretary of Agriculture.

"The city man who tries to settle down on 15 or 20 acres of orchard," Mr. Allen said, "will find he can buy his apples cheaper from commercial growers, and buy his vegetables just as cheaply as he can grow them."

Ralph B. Starkey of Mullica Hill, president, urged in his annual report that the society study the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program "to see if some way can't be found so that fruit and vegetable growers get the same consideration as the corn, wheat, cotton, hog and rice interests."

Other reports were presented to show that fruit, vegetables, dairy and poultry industries have been left out of the federal aid plans.

Missouri to Probe Expose of Selling Jury Summonses

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 7 (AP)—Circuit Judge Ben Terte called a grand jury to investigate a jury summons service scandal. Three men have been sentenced to jail for contempt, three others arrested and two sheriff's deputies discharged since a routine check of jurors' names and addresses by a Kansas City Star reporter disclosed an extensive barter in summonses.

An investigation after discovery of an imposter on a jury disclosed other cases in which jurors bought their summonses for $1 to serve under false names for $3 a day.

Judge Terte quoted four of the "ghost" jurors as relating they bought the summonses from an ex-convict known as "Frenchy." The judge said a ponderous deputy sheriff told him he had hired "Frenchy" to do his "leg-work" in serving papers because of the officer's difficulty in getting in and out of cars.

Judge Terte said the grand jury, called for Wednesday, also "will be charged to dig into all law violations." The Kansas City Bar Association's Jury Committee demanded the grand jury investigation.

Virginia Art Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — More than 1200 artists throughout the nation have written the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts requesting entry cards for the first biennial exhibition of contemporary American painting, to be held at the museum in March, 1938, it is announced by Thomas C. Colt, director.

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Correct Punctuation—As a Form of Courtesy

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Commas, Dashes, Semicolons—Not Traps But Useful Tools

Punctuation a Service to the Reader, Its Correct Use Important to Convey Meaning Intended

Punctuation for Everybody—I

By Anne Hitchcock
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Few, if any, of the readers to whom these informal talks on punctuation are addressed will need to be persuaded of the desirability of a close acquaintance with the "Point family"; so it will hardly be necessary to produce testimony to show how the omission of a comma or a misplaced semicolon may have results so important as to seem out of all proportion to a trifling cause. Merely as a matter of interest, however, we cite the legal case in which the disposal of a sum of money expressed in no fewer than seven figures was decided by the position of a single comma: and doubtless most of us remember how, not long ago, an apparently small matter of punctuation became "news" because it had to do with an article in the Constitution of the United States, and much hinged upon its significance.

And so, though we may be neither lawyers nor lawmakers, we shall all agree that we need to know our "points," or "stops," as our British cousins call them.

Within the last month or two there appeared on this page a, to me, particularly stimulating and interesting article in which was stressed the thought that writing is essentially giving. Then punctuation may be thought of, not as an arbitrary system of dividing and subdividing written composition by certain lifeless little signs, but as a really effective means of making the thought-gift of writer to reader more valuable and enjoyable. Careful punctuation economizes the reader's attention and tends to dispose him favorably to what you have for him; whereas a careless use or omission of the points leads him off the path into useless byways, from which he returns, slightly bewildered and perhaps even annoyed, to find the trail again.

A Modern Invention

If we take the historians' date for the beginning of modern times, about 1500, punctuation is one of our modern inventions; at least, a regular system was not used until shortly after that date, when Aldus Manutius, of the famous Venetian family of printers and founder of the Aldine press, introduced such a system. Read the following unpunctuated, or "unstopped," passage, and you may be increasingly grateful to the inventors of those useful little signposts, the punctuation marks:

> Madame Duval replied he does not wish you to practice with her for the concert has been postponed until later John said I was a musician of her prestige willing to cancel a concert engagement

Here is the same passage, "unscrambled":

> "Madame Duval," replied he, "does not wish you to practice with her, for the concert has been postponed until later."
> "John," said I, "was a musician of her prestige willing to cancel a concert engagement?"

Wide Use Determines Style

While there are minor divergences, the best publishers follow, fundamentally, the same practice, and anyone who has some good precedent for the usage he adopts is safe.

The modern tendency is toward open punctuation, in which commas are used sparingly and only when ambiguity would result from their omission. In the earlier close method, commas appear in profusion. A comparison of a page of Hawthorne with one of a modern writer will illustrate this difference. The best practice would seem to be the always desirable "happy mean." Overpunctuation disjoints and mars continuity, while a too sparing use of the marks often clouds the meaning.

Easily observed examples of close and open punctuation may be seen in correspondence. The more conservative will write:

384 William Street,
East Orange,
New Jersey.

The newer method, the one in use especially in business correspondence, is:

384 William Street
East Orange
New Jersey

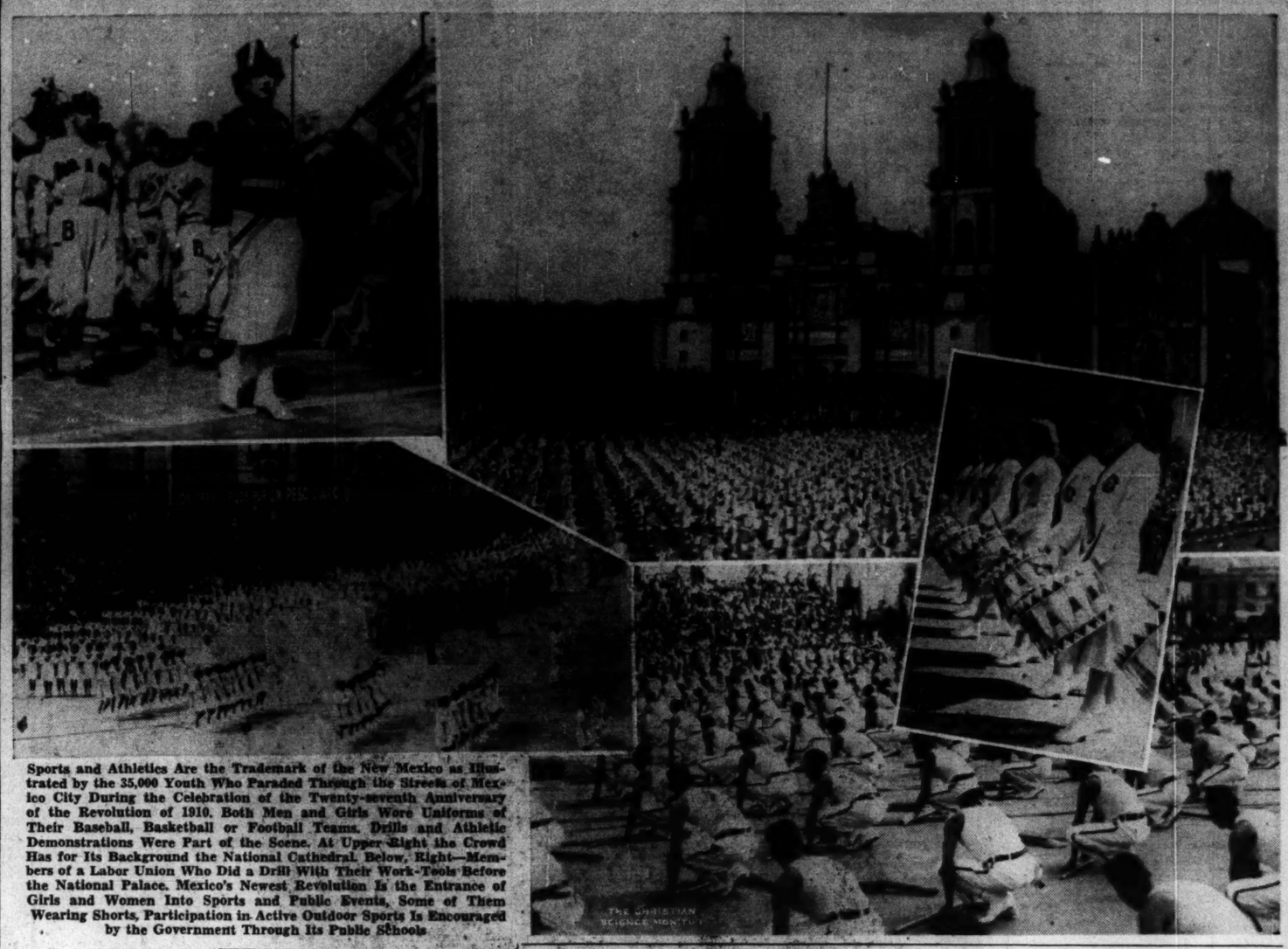
There seems to be no good reason why individual choice should not settle this point for each of us. If the open form in heading and address seem to you unfinished, you have precedent in good modern correspondence for closing each line with its proper point.

Full Form Good Usage

If you prefer the open form, you will not, of course, forget that any abbreviation in heading and address, whether or not it ends a line, should have its period. It may be well to say in passing that there is a marked preference today for writing the full word instead of the abbreviated form of street, the name of the month, and the state in heading and address.

The foregoing comments on open and close punctuation may be useful to those intrusted with the preparation of organization by-laws. The newer practice is to omit periods after headings: Article I instead of Article I. (as formerly).

The second article in this series of seven will run next Tuesday



Sports and Athletics Are the Trademark of the New Mexico as Illustrated by the 35,000 Youth Who Paraded Through the Streets of Mexico City During the Celebration of the Twenty-seventh Anniversary of the Revolution of 1910. Both Men and Girls Wore Uniforms of Their Baseball, Basketball or Football Teams. Drills and Athletic Demonstrations Were Part of the Scene. At Upper Right the Crowd Has for Its Background the National Cathedral. Below, Right—Members of a Labor Union Who Did a Drill With Their Work-Tools Before the National Palace. Mexico's Newest Revolution Is the Entrance of Girls and Women Into Sports and Public Events. Some of Them Wearing Shorts, Participation in Active Outdoor Sports Is Encouraged by the Government Through Its Public Schools

School Games Gain in Mexico

Parade of Youth Shows Interest in Normal Sports

The Education Page in publishing the article which follows is glad to record progress being made by the Republic of Mexico away from bull fights and cock fights as "sports" and in the direction of wholesome outdoor activity among young people. It is true that we do not consider drill, calisthenics and highly competitive games genuine progress in those countries where young people, especially girls, have in the past enjoyed freedom of dress, outdoor life, and co-operative recreation. We do, however, count organized, formal athletic endeavor a real step ahead wherever tradition has in the past looked askance at normal physical recreation and where women and girls have known neither freedom of dress nor joyous outdoor play.

By Jack Starr Hunt
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

One of the greatest public demonstrations in the history of Mexico was the recent sports and athletic parade in which 35,000 marchers helped commemorate the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Revolution of 1910. It is the first year that this anniversary has been celebrated as a national holiday.

More significant, however, than the numbers which took part in the parade is the revolution in social customs which the demonstration revealed. Mexico has in recent years adopted with enthusiasm the use of games, calisthenics and outdoor activity as part of the training of its youth. It was not so long ago that cock fights and bull fights were accepted as typical Mexican sports, but although bull fighting persists in popularity in the more populous parts of the Republic, the favorite diversions of Mexican youth today are baseball, football, basketball and swimming.

This trend is heartily sponsored by the federal government, through its recently organized Department of Physical Education, its Department of Public Education, and through the organization of athletic teams in all government departments and dependencies.

Playgrounds And Pools

Playing fields have been established throughout the Republic. In the capital many are well equipped with swimming pools, showers, courts for games and instructors but even in the smallest village where such elaborate equipment is lacking, there is a field where the youth of the community meet in energetic, competitive sport.

The most remarkable aspect of this growth is the entrance of Mexican girls into sports. Here more than in any other field the emancipation of the Mexican woman is indicated. Traditionally bound to the home and until a few years ago dressed in swathing black dresses and concealing veils, the modern Mexican girl has left all of this behind her.

It was accepted as a commonplace in the recent parade that Mexican girls should parade in athletic costumes similar to those worn by men. The majority wore skirts and sweaters but many were to be found in shorts and blouses, which they wore with no more self-consciousness than they would exhibit on the playing fields.

The majority of these girls are employees of government departments and it is here that one finds the emerging of modern womanhood into a freer, more normal living and thinking. Since the Mexican government advocates a forward march in all social fields its employees have taken readily to the modern concepts of living and have discarded the ancient taboos which persisted during four centuries of a feudal regime.

Encouraged In the Schools

These girls in government departments, and students in the advanced federal schools, play basketball, swim, and enter track meet events as enthusiastically as do the men. It is true that many of the women of the upper classes, who still cling to the customs of the past, would not enter into such lively sports; but they are in a distinct minority and a few of these even play golf and swim.

In commenting on the occasion, following his review of the parade, President Lazaro Cardenas said: "As the Mexican public has seen, today's parade has no precedent for its organization, its discipline, and the enthusiasm of its participants. For my part I am highly satisfied and I believe that the nation will be equally pleased by this event which demonstrates the advance which we have made in sports—sports which are without doubt one of the most important factors in the development of a people."

The parade was led by members of the National Federation of Charros, Mexico's "Gentlemen on Horseback" who are famous for their skilled horsemanship and resplendent costumes. These were followed by gymnasts, bicyclists, motorcyclists, athletic teams, cadets from the Military College, firemen, sports teams from labor unions and government departments, bands and flag carriers.

By Students Of the Public Schools

Among the more spectacular events staged were human pyramids mounted on motorcycles, elaborate calisthenics routines performed by students of the public schools, and expert gymnastics executed by employees of the Ministry of National Defense, which was formerly the War Department.

The chief characteristics of the demonstration were the discipline and organization emphasized by the President. This too indicated a departure from the casual and haphazard which many assume characterizes the Mexican personality.

'Homemaking' Supersedes Old 'Sewing' Course

And Provides Practical Lessons in Working Together In and For the Home

By Marcia E. Turner
Associate Professor of Home Economics Education, Iowa State College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Ames, Iowa

When modern high school pupils elect the subject which relates to home living, they no longer call it "Cooking and Sewing," or even "Domestic Science" or the more modern "Home Economics." The name is "Homemaking." To be sure, the class may continue to meet in a room traditionally known as the "cooking laboratory," but the term is more often now a misnomer.

Why? Well, for one thing, the old hollow square of desks equipped with hot plates has been replaced by homelike small unit kitchens; a living space with books and lamps, and gaily curtained windows—all the things that make a place livable. But that is not all. A high school girl expressed the answer very well as she erased "Cooking" from the heading of her paper and wrote "Homemaking."

"When we first came to this class," she said, "Lela and I couldn't get along together at all. But we have learned here how to work well together and to enjoy it. And that's homemaking, even if you happen to be cooking or washing dishes."

A visitor to a modern class in homemaking may be puzzled at first to understand how such changes in attitude could be brought about, or whether indeed, anything at all is being accomplished. "Where," he may ask, "are all those egg beaters that used to whir in unison?" A few may be in operation, but where are the others? Why isn't someone reciting? How does it happen that here and there are pupils working alone over reference books while at other tables small or larger groups seem to be busily planning and working together?

Many Activities In Progress

Next, the visitor may experience a sense of surprise that in spite of so many apparently different activities in progress, there is a minimum of confusion. Apparently each member of the class is so intent on accomplishing some desired result, that there is no place for confusion. Ah, there is the teacher, just finishing a conference with a pupil. Let's ask her.

Probably the teacher's answer would run something like this: "Here are 20 girls from as many different kinds of home environment. Each has her own peculiar problems of learning to live up to her best, in her family and among people ouside her home. No formally organized course could possibly meet the individual needs of such a group. Why not, then, help each pupil to find out what are her own homemaking needs and her present possibilities for achievement and give her whatever encouragement and guidance she may need toward fulfillment? And that is what the modern teacher of homemaking has enlisted to do.

At the outset, she talks with a girl and listens much. She makes friendly visits to her home. She invites the parents to the school. She puts before the girl, books and current literature dealing with the varied aspects of home and community living, in order that her horizon may be broadened. And then she leaves her to plan goals for herself in relation to her own home and family and associates.

Each Must Begin At Her Own Level

At first many of the goals will be much simpler than those the teacher might have conceived. But she is wise enough to keep hands off, remembering that each one must begin at her own level and grow in the direction of her need. For example, Joan with vaguely defined goals, may plan for an orgy of fancy cookery. Peggy, on the other hand, sees a need to help her mother plan and serve appetizing family meals, within a somewhat limited family budget. Before she has reached her goal, her route will have taken her not only into the field of cookery but by way also of selection and buying and the management of tasks. Working with her mother in a common purpose may bring about a better understanding of the problems of the use of the family income as well as other problems of family living.

Joan, finding her appetite for pastries soon satisfied and catching interest from other pupils, begins to feel an urge for some more purposeful activity. She may, for example, go directly into meal planning or again, she may decide to study table service and table manners. In her search for information in this branch of etiquette, she perhaps goes ahead into some of the broader aspects of social relationships and eventually she sees a need for planning and carrying out a project in family or community relationships.

What is the place of the home economics teacher in such a school situation? She serves as an understanding and friendly guide. She quickly senses that while Greta's chief interest at this time is in home furnishings, another real need is to come to better understanding with her aunt. And so she suggests and may even participate in conferences between aunt and niece in planning for new linoleum, or the refinishing of a table. Before long the differences in viewpoint between two generations become submerged in a united interest, and when the home project is completed, Greta exclaims: "But the best thing of all about our pretty home is that Aunt Sara and I have become better friends through working it out together."

Greta, however, does not stop here. Because she is earning money by taking care of children on Saturdays, she begins a project in child study in order to handle her work more intelligently and enjoyably. Presently she invites the teacher to visit her Saturday "homemaking class" of three or four neighborhood children, in which breakfast preparation is in progress. Says Greta: "I'm helping them to criticize their own work, but they understand their success doesn't depend alone on whether the food is good. It depends too, on how carefully they do the housekeeping, and how well they cooperate while they work."

And so the purpose of the modern homemaking class centers in human lives instead of subject matter. The gathering of necessary information, the work with materials, the development of judgment, the deepening of ideals may be partly accomplished in a schoolroom. But the inception of the work and its true significance is in the home. Its influence, the home economics teacher has reason to believe, extends far beyond. For the school homemaking program is not a course of study, it is a way of living.

Course in Silent Reading Increases Student's Speed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
San Jose, Calif.

Designed to aid inadequate readers, a course on Technique in Silent Reading has been introduced at Stanford University under the direction of W. M. Danner Jr., of the Stanford school of education.

It is pointed out that some people read backward and others cannot remember from the beginning of a paragraph to the end what they are reading, but that these faults can be corrected through proper instruction.

Before students take up the course Professor Danner tests their habits with an ophthalmograph, or eye movement camera, which determines just how people read. He says some students have been found who unknowingly read the last part of a sentence first, while others think of words individually in terms of sounds instead of thought groups.

The course will teach the student to catch a whole thought-group of words at a time and to keep the printed material moving along at a rate rapid enough to make the alternation of ideas interesting.

The eye-movement camera records the eyes' travel simultaneously on a movie camera film. Records kept by Professor Danner reveal that the test and the course have already increased readers' speed 50 to 84 per cent, and comprehension 15 to 20 per cent.

Emphasis on Understanding

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Round Tablers, your chairman is snowed under with letters that are too long to print. Will you help us out by writing shorter ones? We have tried to cut some of these down, or give you excerpts, but, my hat, they are built on such spacious lines they refuse to be excerpted. How about counting your words. A thousand words makes a column, some 20 inches. We like to have three or more letters in each "meeting," and the whole session should not run much over a column. So let's join in singing Gilbert and Sullivan's "Here's a pretty kettle of fish!"
—Chairman.

And What If We Don't?
New York City

Dear Chairman:

In speaking of world affairs, a Round Tabler recently referred to the French maxim: "To understand all is to forgive all."

I wonder how applicable that orthodox adage can be considered today. Is it, after all, such a natural step to forgive the war-making nations, after understanding their aims and the forces which go to make up these aims?

To understand all: this, indeed, is desirable. To forgive?

Right-thinking people may wish to change the proverb to render it more applicable to current world events: to understand all is a prelude to appropriate thought and action in behalf of democracy and peace.
(Mr.) P. A. S.

Bettering Themselves
Wisconsin

Dear Chairman:

The desire to write this department expressing my gratitude for its work and the joy it has given me, has at last been effected.

I have had the pleasure of writing to a few of its members, both in the United States and abroad, and wish to continue this ever broadening circle of friendship.

A working girl, I come into contact with many people every day, but it is through these friends in the Round Table column that I meet a similarity of thought and ideas; the friends who are interested in the worth-while opportunities, and in bettering themselves in every way.
(Miss) J. E. H.

Values Packed Away
California

Dear Chairman and Friends:

Recently I have been reading rather more than before in history, and, although my researches have covered too wide a range to be more than superficial, they utterly convince me that nothing can be of greater service to mankind than a spirit of intellectual inquiry. The history books show us pretty plainly, it seems to me, that periods of speculation and inquisitiveness have been periods when democratic, nation-saving tendencies have had fullest sway; whereas, in periods of bigotry and ignorance, superstition has been rife, imperialism rampant, the masses downtrodden, and progress at a standstill. That is one more reason, it seems to me, in favor of the ideal of Round Table discussions: whatever does away with complacent littleness makes room for higher ideals to unfold themselves.

Another conclusion from my reading of history has been this: that enlightenment is a surer guarantee of political freedom than political freedom itself. Where the people are being educated, where a spirit of tolerance and investigation manifests itself, there is apt to be an insistent recognition of the individual's importance to society. Perhaps my conclusion is unsound or premature, but at any rate, it reassures me when I view the sections of the world where the ideal of the individual has been submerged under the temporary debris piled up by ignorance, superstition, fear and the impress of human necessity.

For myself, I have been amazed to find how limited has been my sense of what social progress means. The achievements of today have been so outstanding in my eyes that I have quite overlooked the possibility of a better world, even, than the American thinks he knows. Apparently, America has within itself a pearl of great price, a concept of government worked out from changeless laws and capable of indefinite expansion, but no less urgent than the need for duly recognizing that fact is the need that we press on to the realization of our possibilities. We have a high standard of living, but it is miserably low when compared with what it may become. We have an ideal for world peace, but we are doing less than we could to further it.

Only this morning a friend spoke to me about the fallacy of neglecting to use what one has—the danger, indeed, of leaving one's valuable possessions packed away in mental or material storehouses. That is the danger, one might say, of leaving Monitors unread, of forgetting to do kindnesses, of neglecting opportunities. One of my treasures, all too dusty for lack of use, was a small but interesting library of my own—and what joy I have had in getting out Emerson, Whitman, Carlyle, Shakespeare and many others.
(Mr.) K. H.

To those of you who write us asking for lists of correspondents, or even for the name of one correspondent in a specific place, may we say that we do not give out names or lists. As you read the Round Table each week you will probably find members with whom you would enjoy corresponding. Send your first letter, each time, to us and we will complete the name and address and forward it. (Remember the stamp!) And also we invite you to send us letters for use in our meetings. A seat at the speakers' table is waiting for each of you. The meetings are for an airing of constructive ideas passed along in an interesting way—and not too long.

Cheerio . . .
Chairman

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See Also Saturday's Education Page for advertising of schools.

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Sea Odour For an Inland Town

AN ENTERPRISING fisherman will, now and then, come to this small inland town, bringing with him an almost forgotten odour of the sea, and leaving behind him a nostalgic trail.

A vision of white-capped waves, dark mounds of seaweed, and a shingly beach arises as I sniff the saltness that hangs about the back seat of his old car. So long it is since I heard the flop of little questing waves, watched the gulls in sweeping flight above a shoreline, dug my toes into cool wet sand. I remember a boy lying prone after a merry race along the sands with a hoop to watch sandpipers run along the foamy edge with an amazing twinkle of little feet and abruptly come to a halt.

Of a sudden this parched town, surrounded by broad farm lands, is singularly devoid of interest. I take another sniff at Tony's silver harvest of the sea—a good deep one. For days it lingers with me, sets memory and imagination working.

♪ ♪ ♪

BILL SHANNON, in the garage over the way, lifted his head from the carburetor he was tinkering with, said, "Point Parham? Now, let's see. 'Bout forty-three miles. You reckon to go there? Not much of a place. Sand and seaweed; two houses—if sand drift hasn't covered 'em yet."

And, as he wiped smeared spectacles, rummaged for a piece of chalk to make it clear to me, I tried to follow him. But not too closely. After all, it's more fun if your directions aren't too precise—and you're in no great hurry. You want, somehow, that feeling of exploration and mild adventure.

♪ ♪ ♪

WHEN I QUESTIONED our young neighbor, Bob Fiebiger, he didn't know. With small nose screwed up, he looked back over his nine years, but couldn't recall Point Parham. Would he like—?

And so, on a Saturday afternoon, with a hay-scented wind trickling past, we leave Windy Ridge, dive down Templers road between Bob Kluske's big haystacks, and so out on the broad level plain that stretches away westward to the thin horizon and St. Vincent's Gulf.

Farmers, preparing for the opening rains and seeding, are busy on cultivators as we slip by leaving a trail of dust. Small towns, amazingly like our own, come into view amid clumps of gum trees, recede, and disappear.

And as we near the coast we begin to bounce on tracks gullied by long-past rains. Some places red sand has climbed the post and wire fences, drifted deep across, and we slip into low gear to churn through. Poor country now, austere and ill-favored.

♪ ♪ ♪

WE COME, AT last, to an old gate swinging, and a battered signboard. With that sense of mild adventure clinging, we go through and head into gray saltbush. A landscape drear and inhospitable. Into some such wilderness, in olden time, was sent the scapegoat. The atmosphere is charged with a saltiness that can be tasted. The salt pans, miniature encrusted lakes, glitter and gleam under the strong sun. Fish swam here, ages ago, and restless waves shuttled to and fro. Now they have retreated behind those low sand hills that hump our horizon westward. And around every bend in the track, Bob cranes his neck, eager to get his first glimpse of the unknown.

What better spectacle than that of a strange seascape suddenly bursting upon the sight? I take one sweeping glance out and around and across as any explorer might on reaching his hard-won goal. So I see the sea. And this, for many, is journey's end. It is really the same old sea wherever we view it. Always and everywhere have we made tracks to the sea, have eagerly taken up the spindrift challenge which it is continually flinging in our faces. Whether raging and bellowing under the lash of the wind, or somnolent and blue under a mild sky, we strive with it, wrest from it a hard living, use it as a pathway between continents.

And we try to ignore its aloneness and aloofness. For it discourages intimacy, speaks an untranslatable tongue. We cannot love it, yet we are passionately drawn to it, never like to leave it for long.

♪ ♪ ♪

YOUNG BOB, THROWING cascades of bright, sharp sand about him with energy and a small shovel, is already bent upon its conquest. Building his wall of sand he is saying, "Back, proud sea!" He stands, a diminutive and defiant figure. But you like the ocean, Bob, as you look at it with eyes untroubled, unspeculative. You like to run along scattering bright drops where the little waves fall, to feel the sand wet under bare feet. I like it, too. For a brief hour I am monarch of all I survey, my throne a pile of seaweed. No throng of noisy beach lovers here with whom to share my kingdom. Only two fishermen's cottages, and out there a restless fishing-cutter.

Beneath drooping eyelids I watch the mast tracing swift lines in the sky. The black hull glistens as it lifts on a shoreward racing wave. Young Bob is down there flinging cockle fragments skyward, as screaming gulls circle, dip and dive about him.

What, now, is this singing that comes on the breeze? I close my eyes contentedly, the better to listen, and the voice of the sea comes again to me, now softly drawling, now hoarsely murmuring. I cannot fathom them—these whisperings, but no matter; the voice is sweet in my ear, and in my nostrils the odour of brine and seaweed is strong and pleasant.

♪ ♪ ♪

WE DID BRING something back to Windy Ridge with us. Satisfaction—and sea odour. Sand, too, in the upholstery of the car, and a bag of shell-grit for the hens.

But Bill Shannon, of course, was right. Point Parham is not much of a place. Sea odour, I should say, is its prime export.

R. D. N.

In the Firelight

They have been far, who sit with quiet faces
On which the firelight glows this winter night,
Selecting from their treasury of places
Sails out of dawn, stars on a mountain height,
The way a steeple on an island lifted
Like song, a waterfall that seemed to start
From clouds on which the dust of gems had drifted—
They had the world and with it filled the heart.

Or they have stayed, who sit before the embers
With firelight on their faces, all their lives
On land they loved. Each one of them remembers
Grain's golden waves and bees around the hives,
The tang and sweet of orchard, mow, and bin—
They had the heart and formed a world within.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

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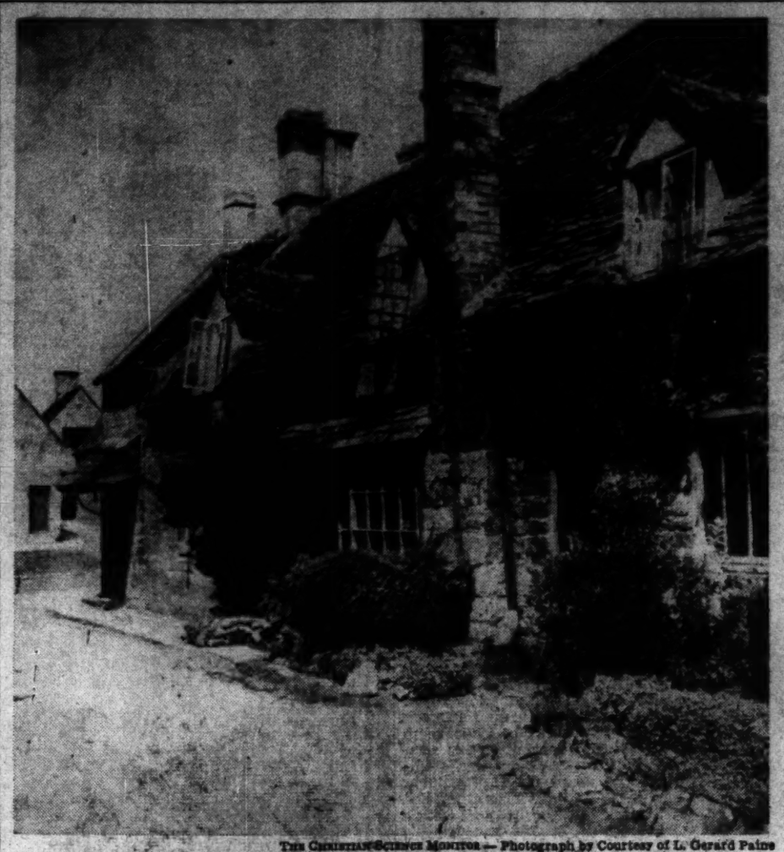
Reynolds' Literary Friendships

BY WHAT course of study he attained his skill in art, Reynolds has not condescended to tell us; but of many minor matters we are informed by one of his pupils with all the scrupulosity of biography. . . . He wrought standing, and with great celerity. He rose early, breakfasted at nine, entered his study at ten, examined designs or touched unfinished portraits till eleven brought a sitter; painted till four; then dressed, and gave the evening to company.

His table was now elegantly furnished, and round it men of genius were often found. He was a lover of poetry and poets; they sometimes read their productions at his house, and were rewarded by his approbation, and occasionally by their portraits. Johnson was a frequent and a welcome guest: though the sage was not seldom sarcastic and overbearing, he was endured and caressed, because he poured out the riches of his conversation. . . . Percy was there too with his ancient ballads and his old English lore; and Goldsmith with his latent genius, infantine vivacity, and plum-coloured coat. Burke and his brothers were constant guests, and Garrick was seldom absent, for he loved to be where greater men were. It was honourable to this distinguished artist that he perceived the worth of such men, and felt the honour which their society shed upon him; but it stopt not here—he often aided them with his purse, nor insisted upon repayment. . . . Reynolds seems to have loved the company of literary men more than that of artists; he had little to learn in his profession, and he naturally sought the society of those who had knowledge to impart. They have rewarded him with their approbation; he who has been praised by Burke, and who was loved by Johnson, has little chance of being forgotten. . . .

The Literary Club was founded by Johnson in 1764, and, amongst other men of eminence and talent, it numbered Reynolds. It is true that he assumed not to himself the distinction which literature bestows, but his friends knew too well the value of his presence to lose it by a fastidious observance of the title of their club. Poets, painters, and sculptors are all brothers; and even had he been less eminent in his art, the sense, information, and manners of Reynolds would have made him an acceptable companion in the most intellectual society. . . .

The tardy praise which he wrung from artists was amply compensated by that of others. The surly applause of Johnson, and the implied admiration of Goldsmith, were nothing compared to the open and avowed approbation of Burke. That extraordinary man possessed a natural sagacity, which opened the door of every mystery in art or literature.—From "The Lives of the Most Eminent British Painters, Sculptors and Architects," by ALLAN CUNNINGHAM. (London: John Murray, 1829.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Courtesy of L. Gerard Paine

COTTAGE ROWS OF BROADWAY, ENGLAND

"ISN'T IT very inconvenient?" asked three-year-old James Edward," as he surveyed his aunt's new home, already centuries old—new only in the sense of being lately acquired. He should have been an inhabitant of the New World as well as one of the newest generation. How inconvenient, but how attractive are these old cottages of Broadway, England! Their sagging roofs; their windows and doors framed by creepers, the American "vines"; their low ceilings; their non-existent bathrooms; their devastating charm! James Edward preferred a modern London flat, no doubt; and a bathroom where one could sail boats at any moment of the day; a playroom where one could "swing a cat," if his own staid Joseph (of the tortoise-shell coat of many colors) would submit to such treatment from a beloved master. Yes, James knew what he was talking about. But we who are a bit more than three, we who are not so new to this planet, must linger a little and sigh a little. Must pick a sprig of lavender, and, idly smelling it, must wonder how much longer these delightful survivals of ancient England can yet survive. Must think of the derelict villages, the ugly small towns of modern civilization, and murmur: "Yes, Jimmy—inconvenient, but very dear!"

Grandmother Lives In the West

HER home has been her home for seventy-three years, and she knows it is the only home in the West that is fit to be lived in. She thinks architects are a misled lot these days. They can follow a vogue and be ornate enough, but not one of them knows how to build a good solid home to keep out the cold and stand firm through a blizzard. Grandmother has admitted these last few years that her home may be old-fashioned. She will concede that just to avoid argument. . . .

The parlor demanded that one be dressed to his best, to the hilt, with high collar and a suit that had been properly brushed. The chairs would have been offended at anything else, yet, even if one prepared for them, they seemed to resent being sat in.

There were also books in the parlor for lack of a library, but they were severe and solemn in well-dressed editions of Shakespeare, Carlyle, and Dante, and were the books that nobody read. They had been dusted, though, every day for fifty years, just like the tiny but elaborate trinkets on the whatnot, which were gratifying miniatures but, for want of people important enough, were seldom seen. That parlor was indeed a snobbish place, and I imagine that even Grandmother has been uncomfortable in it. . . .

The kitchen is easily the best room of all. It is large and plain and laid with a heavy board floor and woven Piute rugs. Heavy pine benches and a broad work table have been built into the wall, and because they are pine and have been polished with use, they seem very comfortable as they grow older. The table is covered with an oilcloth, a patent cloth of some kind that has a bright design. The cloth is changed each month, but Grandmother retains the design, which is invariably the Capitol and grounds at Sacramento, in California. Grandmother retains it because the grounds have lawns and maple trees, and Virginia City has neither. While the oilcloth is new, it is slippery and has a store odor.

In the winter time the kitchen is very cheerful, with its bright oilcloth and its Piute rugs and the pine benches freshly shellacked. It is always warm and dry from the range, and Grandmother's friends, who like her very well, would rather be there than in the parlor. —From "Suns Go Down," by FLANNERY LEWIS. (New York: Macmillan.)

Marketing By Moonlight

THE butcher's van comes to our door from forty miles away. Stopping at every solitary croft and outlying farm, chatting with the farm-wife, discussing cattle prices with the farmer, the driver cannot reach us, the last of his customers, until late in the evening. So, according to the season, we buy our meat by sunset-glow, by moonlight, or by torchlight.

Days are busy and house-bound. The narrow windows of the farm—narrowed against the battering force of winter gales—give only a restricted view of the beauty spread outside. But you can count on the moment when the purr of the distant car, and the nearing crunch of its wheels on the rough stones of the cart track, calls you to the gate, ashet and purse in hand.

Every night, rounding the corner of the barn, you catch breath at the full sweep of mountain and bay. Every night some subtle difference of light makes a new world of a scene you thought you knew by heart.

It is hard to be housewifely and weigh the respective merits of gigot and silverside, or remember the taste of the family in collops or black puddings, when your eye keeps straying to the austere line of hills against the pure, quiet sky of evening; or noting, as the light drains away, how the ridges darken and are strangely outlined against a deeper blackness. Like the wings of a dark bird folded against its darker body, the hills seem to crouch closer to an earth which composes itself for sleep—meanwhile the butcher, patient yet brooding of eye, is looking at you enquiringly with a string of sausages in his hand.

The best nights of all are nights when the moon rides high over the near hill; when the bay is liquid silver, and the old tower, home of generations of island lairds, takes on a silver of its own and shines a misty, ghostly shape, from amongst its dark trees. Even in this moon-drenched world, you must somehow keep a housewifely sanity. The ritual of shopping must be observed; joints must be displayed in the bright, electrically-lit interior of the van, discussed and finally chosen, island gossip must be faithfully exchanged, purchases paid for. At last the van will purr away, sending the silence washing back to the feet of the marketer, where she stands moonstruck in stillness by the farm gate.

S. A.

It Is a Lovely Day!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW many times we have been accosted with the joyous remark, "Isn't this a lovely day!" and probably we have extended the same greeting to others.

One beautiful morning when sunshine was lighting up the trees and flowers, and there was just enough breeze to temper the warmth, a student of Christian Science pondered this expression. The day satisfied her sense of what a lovely day should be; and yet there would be many other days, with different temperature and less sunshine, which might not seem to her so pleasant. And the question presented itself, What is a lovely day? One person likes snow, another rain. Some like the breezes on the mountain top, and others the warmth of tropical climes. We cannot have all of these at once, and even if we had just the weather that pleased us, would that make a lovely day? An aching heart, a sense of unjustice, lack, unemployment, sin, disease, or death—none of these are healed by weather conditions.

So we must seek further to find out what really constitutes a lovely day.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 584), Mary Baker Eddy defines "day," in part, as "the irradiance of Life; light, the spiritual idea of Truth and Love." If we are to have happy days, we must understand what Life really is. It is not just living in a certain country or city, on a certain street, or in a certain type of house. It is the understanding that man, dwelling in radiant loveliness, is the perfect son of the one perfect Father, and that, as Paul declared (Acts 17:28), we always "live, and move, and have our being" in God.

When Christ Jesus, the great Teacher, gave the Lord's Prayer to all mankind, he did so with the definite knowledge and understanding that it lifted thought to the truth, the living, practical truth. And in that prayer he prayed (Matthew 6:10), "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." So today, right here and now, we can be at one with our heavenly Father, and realize that our understanding of His allness and loveliness makes our day lovely. Before this pure realization, the fog of material sense disappears, and our thought is lifted above the seeming evidence of the physical senses to the comprehension of God and His ideas. As this true concept begins to appear in our consciousness, we rejoicingly see "the beauty of holiness" unfolding.

One morning, during a church service, a student of Christian Science was listening to the Lord's Prayer, as it was being audibly repeated. As the words Jesus so understandingly gave to his followers, "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven," were spoken, a mental heaviness that had followed her for days lifted completely, and the realization came to her consciousness that here and now it is possible to experience heaven.

Out of the belief in an evil power there arises a discouraged sense that brings with it a mental weight, so that one's abilities would sometimes seem too small to cope with mortal beliefs. But as the understanding appears that now we are actually in the kingdom of heaven, there unfolds the freedom of sonship with God which makes all good possible.

In the definition of "day" (*ibid.*, p. 584) Mrs. Eddy also writes: "The objects of time and sense disappear in the illumination of spiritual understanding, and Mind measures time according to the good that is unfolded." We realize, then, that day is always lovely, no matter what may seem to be the outward evidence; for to our consciousness have come gratitude, joyousness, thankfulness, dominion over false evidence, and the authority which is able to claim that which God intended man to have—wholeness in all ways.

We make our day harmonious through what we understand of God. No material circumstance or seeming obstacle can prevent that day from becoming a lovely expression of God's goodness. The necessity for rising above the evidence of sense testimony spurs us on to greater proofs of the heavenly Father's provision for all. He made His day perfect for all. It is not measured by time, space, or material sense. Only mortal outlining makes us feel the bondage of a material world, a material sense of business, and a material body.

Each day is really a lovely opportunity to find out how much of God we know and can prove. Morning after morning this opportunity comes knocking at our door, and we must stand ready to lift the latch and let the loveliness of Love shine in. Many who have found the way in Christian Science have proved the truth of Mrs. Eddy's statement (*ibid.*, p 584), "This unfolding is God's day, and 'there shall be no night there.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Excursion

Now we walk through falling snow
And break line after drifting line.
Though whiteness everywhere we go
Surrounds us, yet your face and mine
Whenever we turn to each other appear
Vivid, memorably alone
In a narrow space that is snowless, clear,
Sharply in focus though earth has grown
Blurred and strange. The instant we pass
Obscuring whiteness closes in
Behind us, swift as jungle grass;
Just at our heels our tracks begin.

Briefly we clear a path to go
Through fabulous hanging vines of snow.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

Es ist ein schöner Tag!

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE oft wir schon mit der freudigen Bemerkung begrüßt worden sind: „Ist das nicht ein schöner Tag?"! Und wahrscheinlich haben wir andere ebenso begrüßt.

Eines schönen Morgens, als die Sonne auf die Bäume und die Blumen schien und ein leichter Wind die Wärme mäßigte, dachte eine Schülerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft über diesen Ausdruck nach. Der Tag entsprach gerade ihrer Vorstellung von einem schönen Tag; aber leider wollten ihr viele andere Tage mit anderem Wetter und weniger Sonnenschein nicht so gut gefallen. Und sie fragte sich: Was ist ein schöner Tag? Der eine hat gern Schnee, dem andern gefällt Regen. Manche lieben den Wind auf Bergeshöhen, andere die Wärme tropischer Gegenden. Wir können das alles nicht zu gleicher Zeit haben, und selbst wenn wir gerade das Wetter hätten, das wir gerne haben möchten, würde das einen schönen Tag ausmachen? Keine Witterungsverhältnisse können Herzeleid, ein Gefühl der Ungerechtigkeit, Mangel, Arbeitslosigkeit, Sünde, Krankheit oder Tod heilen. Daher müssen wir weiter herauszufinden suchen, worin ein schöner Tag wirklich besteht.

In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 584) erklärt Mary Baker Eddy „Tag" als „den Strahlenglanz des Lebens; Licht, die geistige Idee der Wahrheit und der Liebe". Wenn wir glückliche Tage haben wollen, müssen wir verstehen, was das Leben wirklich ist. Es bedeutet nicht, einfach in einem gewissen Land oder in einer gewissen Stadt, in einer gewissen Straße oder in einem Haus von gewissem Stil zu wohnen. Es ist das Verständnis, daß der Mensch, der in strahlender Schönheit wohnt, der vollkommene Sohn des einen vollkommenen Vaters ist, und daß wir immer in Gott „leben, weben und sind", wie Paulus erklärte (Apg. 17, 28).

Als der große Lehrer Christus Jesus der ganzen Menschheit das Gebet des Herrn gab, tat er es mit dem bestimmten Wissen und Verständnis, daß es das Denken zu der Wahrheit, der lebendigen, anwendbaren Wahrheit erhebt. Und in diesem Gebet betete er (Matth. 6, 10): „Dein Wille geschehe auf Erden wie im Himmel". Wir können also heute, gerade hier und jetzt, eins mit unserem himmlischen Vater sein und wissen, daß unser Verständnis Seiner Allheit und Schönheit unsern Tag schön macht. Vor dieser reinen Erkenntnis verschwindet der Nebel des materiellen Sinnes, und unser Denken schwingt sich über den scheinbaren Augenschein der körperlichen Sinne zum Erfassen Gottes und Seiner Ideen empor. Wenn dieser wahre Begriff in unserem Bewußtsein zum Vorschein kommt, sehen wir hocherfreut „die Schönheit der Heiligkeit" sich entfalten.

Eines Morgens hörte eine Schülerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft in einem Gottesdienst zu, als das Gebet des Herrn gemeinsam laut gebetet wurde. Bei den Worten: „Dein Wille geschehe auf Erden wie im Himmel", die Jesus seinen Nachfolgern so verständlich gab, verschwand eine mentale Last, unter der sie tagelang geseufzt hatte, vollständig, und die Erkenntnis kam in ihr Bewußtsein, daß es hier und jetzt möglich ist, den Himmel zu erleben.

Aus dem Glauben an eine böse Macht geht ein verzagter Sinn hervor, der einen mentalen Druck mit sich bringt, so daß uns unsere Fähigkeiten zuweilen zu gering erscheinen, es mit sterblichen Annahmen aufzunehmen. Wenn aber das Verständnis erwacht, daß wir jetzt tatsächlich im Himmelreich sind, entfaltet sich die Freiheit der göttlichen Sohnschaft, die alles Gute möglich macht.

In der Bestimmung des Begriffs „Tag" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 584) schreibt Mrs. Eddy ferner: „Die Dinge der Zeit und des Sinnes verschwinden in der Erleuchtung des geistigen Verständnisses, und das Gemüt bemißt die Zeit nach dem Guten, das sich entfaltet". Wir erkennen also, daß der Tag immer schön ist, was auch der äußere Augenschein sein mag; denn Erkenntlichkeit, Freudigkeit, Dankbarkeit, Herrschaft über falschen Augenschein und das Recht, bewußt zu beanspruchen, was der Mensch nach Gottes Absicht haben soll—Vollständigkeit in jeder Hinsicht—sind in unserem Bewußtsein erwacht.

Wir machen unsern Tag durch das, was wir von Gott verstehen, harmonisch. Kein materieller Umstand und kein scheinbares Hindernis kann verhindern, daß dieser Tag ein schöner Ausdruck der Güte Gottes wird. Die Notwendigkeit, daß wir uns über den Augenschein des Sinnenzeugnisses erheben, spornt uns zu größeren Beweisen der Fürsorge des himmlischen Vaters für alle an. Er machte Seinen Tag für alle vollkommen. Dieser Tag wird nicht nach Zeit, nach Raum oder nach dem materiellen Sinn bemessen. Nur sterbliches Planen läßt uns die Knechtschaft einer materiellen Welt, eines materiellen Sinnes von Geschäft und eines materiellen Körpers empfinden.

Jeder Tag ist in Wirklichkeit eine schöne Gelegenheit herauszufinden, wie viel wir von Gott wissen und beweisen können. Einen Morgen nach dem andern klopft diese Gelegenheit an unsere Tür, und wir müssen bereit sein, sie zu öffnen und die Schönheit der Liebe hereinscheinen zu lassen. Viele, die den Weg in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gefunden haben, haben die Wahrheit der Erklärung Mrs. Eddys (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 584) bewiesen: „Dieses Entfalten ist Gottes Tag, und wird keine Nacht da sein'".

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Promise

Now in this muted hour when the blue asters
Toss pompons in the wind and leaves are falling,
Remember laughing April, quiet pastures
Starred with the violets and the birds calling.
And banks of brooks before a flood of daisies.
The crocus lifting out of sleepy shadows,
The fluted jonquil when, in sudden mazes
Of incredible light, spring wakes the laughing meadows.

The whitened bough, the root are still a symbol
Of the returning leaf, the singing bird;
An arras soon will flutter, willows tremble
And sandaled music will be faintly heard,
And fabulous with hope a dawn will rise
And spread white April underneath our eyes.

HAROLD VINAL

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Move to Reopen Paris Fair In Spring Widely Acclaimed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The French Government's decision to reopen the exposition next year has been hailed with much delight by most Frenchmen who are hoping that Parliament will soon vote the necessary credits to make reopening certain.

No sooner had the exposition of 1937 begun to emerge, butterfly-like from its ugly chrysalis of scaffolding than the Paris populace lost the grudge that it first felt against this intruder and became proudly fond of the wonder "city within a city." Now that it is closed, the Parisian actually misses it, and already looks forward to its reopening in the spring.

Not all of this anticipation is sentiment, of course. For the French capital, the exposition was "une bonne affaire"—very good business. There were some 30,000,000 visitors who paid various prices, ranging from three to twelve francs to get in, which means that the fair took in at least three or four million dollars—though even at that it has not yet paid for itself directly, since it cost many times that amount.

But indirectly, for French commerce, especially in Paris, the exposition was unquestionably a huge financial success. The hotels were packed literally to overflowing from July through October, and the shops—those inimitable Paris shops on the "chic" Rue de la Paix and the popular Rue de Rivoli and the traditional Avenue de l'Opera and the smartly modernistic Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré—all the shops did a flourishing business. Small wonder, then, that they are pleased at the prospect of another exposition season.

Longer Season Planned

Besides, next year the season would be much longer. Because of labor disturbances, the exposition opened a month late this year, and did not really get under way until mid-July. In fact, the last pavilion was only completed and dedicated a few weeks before the fair closed its doors on Nov. 27! In 1938, it is planned to open the 30-odd gates of the exposition promptly and precisely on May 1—perhaps even earlier if the weather is favorable.

Actually the process of tiding the exhibition over the winter months and reopening it in the spring is not as simple as it sounds. The decision to prolong the fair will cost the French Government an estimated 500,000,000 francs. Most of this, however, will find its way back into the taxpayers' pockets in the form of workers' wages and orders for industry. For there is a great deal of work to be done before next May.

In the first place, few of the pavilions are constructed to stand winter weather. They will have to be greatly strengthened, and of course when spring comes they will have to be redecorated and freshened up generally.

Flood Protection Needed

An even more serious problem is presented by the pavilions along the Seine—and there are a lot of them, including the American exhibit, the British Pavilion, and the Italian, Swiss and German buildings. Each year the river Seine rises in flood sometime in the late winter or early Spring. As many of these foreign pavilions have been constructed, in part, along the lower level of the quays, they must be protected against these flood waters.

This also applies to two other sections of the fair—two of the most important and picturesque, the French Regional center and the Colonial exhibits. The colorful group of exotic buildings on the Isle of Swans in the middle of the river, representing Overseas France, is in a particularly precarious position.

Great Britain has decided not to continue its pavilion, and there is the prospect that a few other countries may follow Great Britain's example.

All this has been foreseen, however, and the French authorities are prepared to begin at once the necessary measures for protecting these pavilions and for strengthening and reconstructing others, provided Parliament votes credits to pay for this work.

The permanent buildings, of coure, will not need any attention. The two new art museums on the Quai de Tokyo are expected to stay open all winter although no official decision on this point has been taken yet.

Paris in 1938

H. Baranger, Paris

Fireworks on the Seine

Decision to Reopen World Exposition Forecasts Brilliant Displays

Labor Board Quiz Seen Threatening Liberty of Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 — Incident to its task of insuring labor a right to organize and operate in unions of its own choosing, the National Labor Relations Board apparently has shouldered the herculean job of investigating relations between newspapers and employers.

To this task, the board brings its trial examiner methods, its power of subpoena, and various other weapons which are utilized in a manner not ordinarily allowed in courts. Naturally, the board immediately runs head-on into the question of the freedom of the press, and deep constitutional issues are raised.

On the one hand, the Constitution provides as one of its most important tenets that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." On the other hand, it is alleged this freedom is a powerful factor in many local communities in preventing the freedom of labor-organising which the NLRB is constituted to defend. Two freedoms, it would seem, come into apparent conflict, and one of the most significant issues of the period has emerged anew.

Issue Brought to Surface

The issue was brought to the surface last week by the Barclay case. The NLRB had issued a subpoena against Hartley W. Barclay, editor of the magazine Mill and Factory, seeking every shred of evidence in his possession bearing on his relations with the Weirton Steel Company. The board for 17 weeks has been investigating Weirton's affairs. Mr. Barclay had written an article ridiculing its efforts and sharply criticizing its methods. The board ordered him to appear yesterday at Steubenville, Ohio, complete with records.

Mr. Barclay did not show up—indeed, at the very moment he was giving a fiery address before the National Industrial Council at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York. At Steubenville, Isidore Poller, lawyer for the board, said it was "ever mindful of the utter necessity for the complete freedom of the press . . . but if this article, by its use by the Weirton Steel Company, interferes with the rights of employees, it will be shown by the testimony that this does not in the remotest affect the issue of the freedom of the press."

Decision Up to Board

In Mr. Barclay's absence, it becomes necessary for the board in Washington to decide whether to take legal steps required to bring him to court. Evidently, board officials are pondering the matter carefully, realizing a great stir already has been made, and that many friendly critics believe the board has got hold of the wrong end of the stick.

Meantime, the issue broadens. Two records of board activities in connection with the press come to hand today, showing the wide impact of its activities. Recently, Charles B. Bayly, trial examiner for the board, and Jerome I. Macht, board counsel, cross-examined Harry T. O'Brien of the St. Mary's (Penna.) Daily Press.

Examiners demanded to know if Mr. O'Brien would not lose his job if he failed to write in accordance with the views of a director of the publishing company who also was an official of a local industrial plant. They insisted on learning the name of the author of an editorial in the newspaper. And in general, they tried to turn the St. Mary's Daily Press inside out. Such investigation, down through American history, has been regarded by the press as in violation of its rights.

Legal Aspect Shown

Labor board officials claimed that 1000 reprints of one article were ordered by the local firm for distribution to employees. This is the same contention as is advanced in the Weirton case.

Mr. O'Brien, in his testimony at St. Mary's, defended his own editorial liberty. He said to the board lawyer, "Mr. Macht, since I have been with the Daily Press Publishing Company, I have never been instructed what to write or what not to write. That is, there has been no persuasion used as far as the editorial columns of the Daily Press are concerned."

The examiner said, "I want you to tell me frankly what other reasons you had for writing these editorials than you have described."

Mr. O'Brien: "In general I am opposed to the C. I. O. That is the only reason."

In San Diego, Calif., another type of investigation has been conducted by the labor board. Hearing testimony on charges made by the San Diego Newspaper Guild, NLRB officials recorded sworn evidence to the effect that a prominent local newspaper had a definite policy of "holding down" news relating to C. I. O., to local college professors of liberal views, and upon the actual hearings in progress. In the eyes of labor board officials, this constitutes "coloration and suppression" of news.

Mellon Tax Suit

(Continued from Page 1)

gift of paintings to the A. W. Mellon Charitable and Educational Trust.

The Government contended an additional tax of $2,050,068 was due and also claimed a 50 per cent penalty, bringing the total to $3,075,103.

In a counter claim Mr. Mellon said he was entitled to a $139,000 rebate on the $647,000 tax he paid for 1931.

Prior to bringing the tax claim, the Government sought unsuccessfully to indict the Pittsburgh financier for criminal violation of the income tax laws.

Indictment Refused

A Pittsburgh grand jury refused, however, after five hours of deliberation to return an indictment.

Mr. Mellon hailed the grand jury's action at the time as "vindication." He had denounced the Government's charges as "political persecution."

On one of the major questions, the sale by Mr. Mellon of Pittsburgh Coal Company stock to the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, the board said Mr. Mellon was entitled to the deduction he claimed.

Mr. Mellon also was upheld in various stock sales to a corporation which was owned by his daughter and on the treatment of dividends received in reorganization of the Union Construction Company.

The Government was upheld in disallowing a deduction Mr. Mellon claimed because of losses on sales of stock of the Western Public Service Corporation, and the McClintic-Marshall Corporation.

$3,241,250 in Art

The five paintings involved in the tax suit were purchased by Mr. Mellon from the Soviet Government. His counter-claim said they cost $3,241,250.

The pictures are Raphael's noted "Madonna of the House of Alba," which was painted in 1510; "The Adoration of the Magi," by Sandro Boticelli, painted about 1841; "The Crucifixion with St. John, The Magadalene, and St. Jerome," produced about 1495 by Perugino; "The Annunciation," painted about 1434 by Jan Van Eyck, and "Venus with the Mirror," a work of Titian about 1565.

They formerly hung in the Hermitage collection in Petrograd. Need for cash for machinery purchases in this country led the Soviet Government to part with them.

The tax claim necessitated lengthy hearings here and at Pittsburgh.

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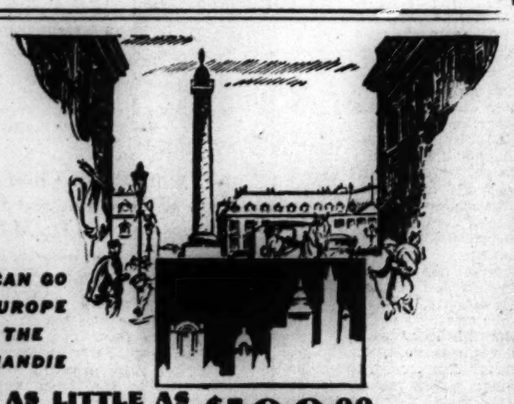

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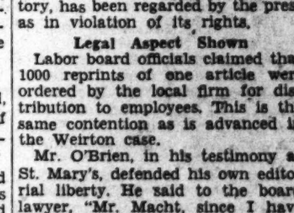

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1937

Tax on Income Urged for R. I. In Broad Plan

Commission Also Advises Increase in the Race and Other Levies

Option Given

Way Left Open for Summer Residents to Avoid Tax on Earnings

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 7 (AP)—A new tax plan for Rhode Island, including for the first time a personal income tax which would give millionaire summer residents of Newport a "break," was outlined to Gov. Robert E. Quinn today by a special commission named to devise additional revenues.

The Advisory Tax Commission, headed by James F. Armstrong, proposed methods to raise $2,990,000. Its recommendations included:

1. A personal income tax to yield $1,200,000, replacing present locally assessed taxes on intangibles. The rate would be 2 per cent on salaries, 3 per cent on rents and business income, and 4 per cent on dividends and interest. Exemptions would be $1500 for single and $3000 for married persons, and $400 for dependents. In a paragraph affecting the state's millionaire summer residents, the commission proposed to give persons who live in Rhode Island less than six months annually the option of paying an income tax or an intangibles tax at $2 on each $1000.

2. Corporations would pay either a 3 per cent income tax or the present so-called "corporate excess" tax, whichever was higher, but the present corporate excess tax would be boosted from $4 to $5 on each $1000.

3. A cigarette tax of one mill a cigarette, or 2 cents a package of 20, to raise $200,000 for the state and $650,000 for cities and towns to replace revenue from horse racing, which would no longer go to the municipalities.

4. An increase in the tax on horse racing pari-mutuel proceeds from 3½ to 4 per cent, to yield $150,000; retention of "breakage" by the state to yield $225,000, and retention by the state of $575,000 now allocated to cities and towns. The state would retain all horse race revenue, using it to retire state debt and not for operating expenses.

5. An increase from 2 to 4 per cent in the gross earnings taxes now levied on communications corporations, to yield $165,000.

6. An increase from 1 to 2 per cent in the gross earnings taxes now levied on electric power corporations, with no increased levy on gas companies.

Clutchless Bus Is Tried Out On Worcester Run

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 7 (AP)—The Worcester Street Railway Company and General Motors are experimenting on a regular bus run here with a new type of equipment designed to simplify transmission in bus and possibly other motor manufacture, it was revealed today.

General Motors has secured rights to English, Swedish and German patents.

The bus has an ordinary gasoline motor, but no clutch. The motor, when speeding, runs a pump that shoots liquid against a "fluid flywheel" in an adaptation of the turbine principle.

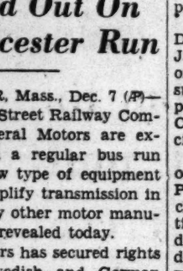
The faster the motor runs, the greater the fluid pressure and the greater the bus speed. The motor at idling speed does not generate enough pump pressure to move the flywheel.

To start, when the motor is idling, the operator, merely speeds his engine. To stop, he reverts to idle speed and uses the usual wheel brakes.

In one test the bus was allowed to coast backward on Belmont Hill, the steepest traversed by busses, then forward power was applied. The bus stopped and then started uphill without jerk, according to Howard R. Whitney, general manager of the railway company. Mr. Whitney said the installation appears to have killed vibration.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday, considerably colder, with lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 20's; fresh westerly winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; much colder tonight.

Maine: Mostly cloudy; snow flurries in north portions tonight and probably Wednesday morning.

Vermont: Snow flurries tonight and probably Wednesday morning; colder tonight, and in north portions Wednesday.

New Hampshire: Cloudy and colder; snow flurries in north portions tonight. Wednesday generally fair and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong westerly winds partly overcast tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	42	42	Minneapolis	16	14
Bermuda	68	64	New Orleans	30	30
Chicago	12	12	New York	38	38
Denver	22	22	Norfolk	36	36
Helena	14	14	Philadelphia	38	36
Jacksonville	32	32	St. Louis	20	14
Los Angeles	58	58	San Francisco	50	50
Miami	40	40	Washington	34	32

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 7.
B—Minimum, Dec. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:35 p. m., height 9.4 feet.
Wednesday, 2:24 a. m., height 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.

Textile Third-Shift Plan Held Depression Breeder

In Boston Today

Pepperell Head Warns Industry

Unless certain minority textile manufacturing groups both in the North and South abandon the so-called third-shift system, "10,000,000 more cotton spindles will be junked in another decade of textile depression," Russell H. Leonard, head of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, warned his industry today.

Mr. Leonard's advice was contained in a letter to the Cotton Textile Institute, now meeting in Washington. The manufacturing head urged Congressional action which would outlaw the practice.

The third-shift schedule means that a plant adds an eight-hour work period lasting from midnight until 8 a. m. to the two shifts already in effect.

"No one who has studied the industry and whose vision is at all clear," he wrote, "has failed to realize that the productive capacity of cotton textiles and rayons on three 40-hour weekly shifts is completely out of relation to any conceivable demand. On this basis, there are still, at least, ten or more millions of surplus spindles.

"Does the industry propose to

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Yellow Streak In Avenue? Never!

With the owners of the yellow brick apartment house at 233 Commonwealth firmly opposed to changing the front to the traditional red brick of that district and the city of Boston equally firm in declaring that it never will stand for a splash of yellow along the aristocratic thoroughfare, this issue seemed headed for the courts today.

Informed of the ultimatum of the apartment house owners who are just completing a remodeling project to the effect that they "will carry the case as far as the courts," William P. Long, Park Commissioner, today accepted the challenge, saying the city would not back down one inch in its avowed purpose of protecting the residents of Commonwealth Avenue against the inroads of indiscriminate building hues.

The case revolves around the park commission's charge that in the original plans approved for the building at 233, a red-brick front was promised. Why the color was changed without notifying the commission is more than Mr. Long can understand. Morris Green, the contractor, asserted that the building department was aware that yellow bricks were being used, but made no comments. This argument, said Mr. Long, does not absolve the owners of carrying out construction that was not in conformity with approved plans.

Unless the yellow-brick front is removed for red brick, as specified, the park commissioner is prepared to ask the building commissioner to take the case to court even though Mr. Green complained that to change the front would involve a loss of $25,000.

Only a Flurry, Weatherman Says

Boston youngsters who registered pleasant anticipation as they watched swirling snowflakes through schoolroom windows this afternoon must wait a little longer for good sledding, according to G. Harold Noyes, senior meteorologist at the Boston Weather Bureau.

Mr. Noyes classed today's snow as nothing more than a "flurry" and predicted it would result in no appreciable snowfall. This afternoon, he said, it would clear and later tonight would become colder.

Kelsey Statement Held Repudiated

The Massachusetts Teachers' Federation has repudiated a statement reported to have been made by Mrs. Paul H. Kelsey, a former president, that the Federal Child Labor Amendment was defeated in the State legislature last session by a "prejudiced religious majority," according to a report from the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, received by Commissioner of Education James G. Reardon today.

Mrs. Kelsey was quoted further as saying, "The work of the State Department of Education has been seriously limited and retarded and our Parent Teacher Association feels keenly the absence of the former effective leadership in that department."

Commissioner Reardon succeeded Dr. Payson Smith after former Gov. James M. Curley, urged by many organizations to retain Dr. Smith, submitted his name. There the appointment was turned down by the Curley-controlled Executive Council.

Commissioner Reardon read a part of a letter from Mrs. Luther R. Putney, new president of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, stating that the officers and directors had voted unanimously to do all in their power to co-operate with the Department of Education.

$1 Suit Against Curley Settled

The $1 damage suit brought against former Gov. James M. Curley a year and a half ago by Alexander Whiteside, Boston attorney, for slander, was settled out of court, it was announced today at the office of the clerk of the Suffolk Superior Civil Court.

Four counts of slander were involved in the suit.

Settlement was announced by an entry on the docket of the court for "judgment for neither party." The agreement was signed by Charles J. Dunn, counsel for Mr. Whiteside, and Wendell P. Murray, counsel for Mr. Curley. No money was involved in the settlement.

Horses to Have Holiday Dinner

"Generous servings of oats, carrots and apples" are being prepared by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals again this year, so that the hundreds of horses still working on Boston streets may feel the touch of Christmas good will.

Trucks will visit points where horses are apt to be found in the greatest numbers, paying visits to large stables, too, and will distribute these holiday delicacies for equine palates. There will be sandwiches and hot drinks for the drivers as well.

Animal lovers are invited to send special gifts for this purpose to the society at 180 Longwood Avenue.

Davison Honored at Harvard By Fund for Music Education

The Week at Harvard

A new fund for music education among Harvard undergraduates has been established at the college in honor of Archibald T. Davison, professor of choral music and university choirmaster, by 140 former members of the Glee Club, together with other friends of the music department.

The new Davison Fund will be a permanent foundation at the university. Its purpose is to aid the music education of Harvard students in general, and as such it symbolizes the breadth and scope of Professor Davison's contribution to music in the college. Under his leadership, choral singing became one of the most popular student activities, and the Harvard Glee Club, which he conducted from 1912 to 1934, gained recognition not only as an unusual chorus, but as an educational experiment. He inaugurated the joint Harvard-Radcliffe choral performances with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, as well as the annual Christmas carol services in the Harvard Church.

Radio Beginnings

A highlight in communication history, and one which has seldom been treated by contemporary writers, was brought out by David Sarnoff, president of R. C. A., in the foreword to his speech on "Radio in International Relations," delivered at the Harvard Guardian Conference on American Foreign Policy.

"Thirty-six years ago this month," said Mr. Sarnoff, "three tired, excited men stood on a cold, windy hillside in Newfoundland. One of them suddenly jerked a pair of headphones from his ears and handed them to the man next to him. In a voice full of anxiety and hope he asked, 'Can you hear anything, Mr. Kemp?'

"The man speaking was the late Guglielmo Marconi. The sound he asked his assistant to hear, the revolutionary message he scarcely dared believe he had heard himself, consisted of nothing but three tiny clicks, the letter "S" in Morse Code. Repeated monotonously over and over again, it was a prearranged signal broadcast from Poldhu, England — the beginning of trans-Atlantic communication by radio."

Fish Collection

Harvard University's Museum of Comparative Zoology, in co-opera-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Five Petitions Offered Under Initiative Law

Three Seek Repeal of Race Track Betting in Bay State

Auto Liability

Proposal Would Substitute Driver 'Responsibility' For Insurance

The initiative petition drive for legislation repeatedly denied by the Massachusetts Legislature was less intense today after only five of the original 10 petitions were filed when the deadline slipped by on Dec. 1.

Among the five petitions which received more than the necessary 20,000 signatures were two calling for repeal of legalized betting on horse and dog racing, and a third demanding repeal of dog race gambling.

Another of the petitions to meet the deadline requirements was that providing for repeal of the present compulsory motor vehicle insurance act and substitution of a financial responsibility law. Under this proposal a motorist would not be forced to carry liability insurance until he had had one accident. Only by proving his financial standing is sufficient to cover any subsequent accidents could the motorist avoid carrying insurance.

Bay State Stands Alone

Massachusetts is the only state with a compulsory insurance act, although New Hampshire's financial responsibility law is considered practically a compulsory law.

Under the proposed law in Massachusetts the insurance companies, not the state, would set the rates, which would be based upon the individual driver's record. The petition has been filed by the Boston Automobile Club.

The fifth petition provides that public taxi stands shall be open to all operators. Independent taxi cab operators have often complained that the best stands are now taken up by the major companies.

Should any of the petitions be defeated by the Legislature which convenes on Jan. 5, 1938, the filing of at least 5000 additional signatures will place the proposal on the November, 1938, state ballot.

Unsuccessful Petitions

Among the five petitions which failed to meet the deadline were two calling for establishment of state lotteries. A third proposed repeal of the law providing for free transportation of children to parochial schools. Another called for establishmen of flat rates for compulsory automobile insurance, while the fifth sought civil service protection for state police officers.

The five successfully filed proposals undoubtedly will result in some of the most spectacular legislative battles of the 1938 sessions.

The attempts to abolish legalized gambling finds two rival organizations in the field, the New England Anti-Gambling Association, backed by Henry Parkman, former State Senator, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University and other prominent citizens, and the Anti-Betting League, supported by a group of little known Massachusetts residents.

Ready to Force Issue

The New England Anti-Gambling Association has already established a sizable organization to push through repeal in 1938. Practically certain that the Legislature will turn down the repeal demand on horse and dog betting, the organization is preparing to force the issue to a referendum.

The same organization filed the petition for repeal of dog race betting as a strategic move, hoping the Legislature will repeal this section of the law without the necessity of a referendum on the subject. The dog racing interests have already challenged the validity of the petition. A protest has been filed with Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, charging several of the original 10 signatures on the petition were "secured and placed thereon by fraud and further that a great number of the signatures of subsequent signers have been forged or secured and placed on the petition by fraud."

Boston Getting $9,000,000 For Housing Units

Three Projects Approved by Federal Officials, Jacobs Reports

More Expected

City Is Expected to Receive Lion's Share of Funds Allotted to State

Returning to Boston from Washington, D. C., George M. Jacobs, director of the Boston Housing Authority, announced today that $9,000,000 would be earmarked by the Federal Housing Authority this afternoon for three major housing projects in Boston providing for more than 50,000 families.

This allocation, according to Mr. Jacobs, who conferred in Washington with Nathan Straus, director of the Federal Housing Authority, in company with Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, is part of the $40,000,000 to be alloted to Boston under the Wagner-Steigel Act. Thus Boston is to obtain the lion's share of the $53,000,000 to be sent to the entire State of Massachusetts under the act.

Projects Approved

Projects to be approved today by federal authorities are three in number, located in Charlestown, South Boston and East Boston. Three more housing programs are under consideration for Boston allocations in South End, West End and Roxbury. Another has been completed in South Boston.

Mr. Jacobs declared that Washington was favorably inclined toward broad-scale housing projects in Boston, where slums have been assailed as the worst in the country.

Mr. Straus informed the Boston authority he would be glad to ask for more than $40,000,000 for the city, if it seemed desirable, since Boston's inclinations to remove slum areas was in conformity with the federal drive to wipe out crime which, statistics show, grows from seeds sown among the nation's youth who grow up under sub-standard conditions.

It was estimated Boston would save $65 per capita through the three proposed housing projects, designed to do away with youth delinquency, extra policing, welfare and other excessive costs that result from slum districts.

Hid to Jobless

Mr. Jacobs did not know to what extent these projects would help to relieve unemployment other than to say that it would "be plenty."

Federal approval of the projects will come as a climax to the ceaseless efforts of Mayor Mansfield to obtain funds for clearing slum districts. His four years in office have been punctuated with visits to Washington emphasizing Boston's determination to solve some of its financial problems by relieving the city of burdens incurred by carrying considerable tax delinquent properties which no one would buy nor improve.

Thus the Mayor climaxes his slum clearance campaign just prior to handing the reins of his office over to his successor, Maurice J. Tobin, on Jan. 3.

Accompanying Mr. Jacobs and the Mayor in the culminating conference with Mr. Straus were Harold F. Kellogg, chairman, and George Greene, vice-chairman of the Boston Housing Authority. Mayor Mansfield sent word by Mr. Jacobs that he would return to Boston tonight to add praise to those who have assisted him in making possible the projected elimination of slum areas.

University Women Study Trends in College Work

"Trends in Experimental Education on the College Level" will be the topic of discussion at a meeting of the Boston branch of the American Association of University Women tomorrow at 3 p. m.

The speakers will be Dr. Robert Leigh, president of Bennington College; Miss Constance Warren, president of Sarah Lawrence College, and John Rice, president of Black Mountain College.

Imports From Japan Show Gain at Boston

Increase Is Found Mostly in Goods Exempt From Duty—Far East Conflict Fails to Check Commerce—China Trade Drops

While resentment against Japan prompted workers at Southampton, Eng., to refuse to handle goods from that country, and the steamer Duchess of Richmond had to sail with 200 tons of Japanese merchandise still aboard, the arrival of Japanese goods at Boston is increasing steadily despite military activities in the Orient, and without any upsetting of routine.

Imports at Boston from Japan in September, latest month for which statistics are available, were valued at $433,709, of which $280,575 worth were dutiable and $153,134 free of duty, according to customs statistics. A year ago the imports at Boston from Japan were only worth $381,650. But the dutiable goods then were valued at $280,328 or almost as much as in that month this year, whereas the free goods a year ago were only $101,267. The majority of the increased trade is thus seen to be in goods exempt from duty.

On the other hand, exports from Boston to Japan are falling off sharply—from $219,676 in September a year ago to $33,641 in September of 1937.

China's trade with Boston is falling off. Imports at Boston from China in September were valued at $139,247, of which $44,323 were dutiable and $94,924 free of duty. The total was higher a year ago when $163,696 worth came to Boston in September, including $44,483 dutiable and $119,215 free of duty.

Hong Kong commerce is tabulated separately. Imports at Boston from Hong Kong fell from $17,384 in September a year ago to $6540 in September of this year. But exports from Boston to Hong Kong jumped from $21,987 a year ago to $27,448 in September this year. China trade was a different story with exports from Boston dropping from $2607 in September of 1926 to $20 this past September.

Alcohol Board For Rigid Hold On Social Clubs

The activities of clubs organized solely for drinking purposes have not improved in the slightest since repeal of prohibition and are, in fact, open to the "strongest criticism," William P. Hayes, chairman of the Massachusetts Alcoholic Beverages Commission, declared today.

Since some of these clubs have been linked by police to the racketeering groups among which Louis Gaeta, slain horse race bookmaker of Revere walked prior to his slaying two weeks ago, Mr. Hayes took this occasion to repeat demands made by him upon the Legislature for "more stringent" regulation of these clubs.

His demand for a clean-up of liquor establishments thus coincides with efforts of anti-gambling interests to obtain repeal of the state's pari-mutuel race betting laws at the legislative session, commencing Jan. 5. Both are given impetus by recent charges of politico-criminal alliances in Revere.

Continued Since Repeal

"Clubs licensed to sell alcoholic beverages continue to warrant strong criticism of the conduct of their affairs, in so far as they relate to sale of alcoholic beverages," said Mr. Hayes. "Conditions regarding the clubs have not bettered since last year.

"Unfortunately, as has been pointed out in our previous report to the Legislature, a large number of so-called mushroom organizations sprang up and flourished under the prohibition amendment, and have continued in existence since repeal.

"Only the most drastic action on the part of licensing authorities will cause this type of organization to realize that the law with respect to alcoholic beverages must be obeyed."

As a result of a drive by the A. B. C. to curb illegal activities of these clubs, the licenses of five of them were revoked by the Cambridge Licensing Board last night.

The offenses for which the clubs lost their liquor privileges were sell-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Elections Held In 8 Cities Of Massachusetts

Mayoralty elections were expected to bring out more than 150,000 voters today in the Massachusetts cities of Brockton, Chicopee, Gloucester, Holyoke, Newburyport, Northampton, Salem and Taunton.

In Newburyport, Mayor Andrew J. (Bossy) Gillis is making a desperate fight to capture his fourth term.

Representative Charles J. McCaffrey of Brockton, who nosed out his Democratic opponent at the primaries, Mayor Lawrence E. Crowley, will be opposed on the Republican side by Fred D. Rowe, Republican State Committeeman and Representative, for Mayor of his home city.

In Taunton, Arthur E. Poole is seeking re-election against Charles J. Carey.

Mayor Charles L. Dunn of Northampton is seeking re-election against former Mayor William H. Feiker, Republican nominee, who in the past has been that city's Chief Executive six times.

Mayor Weston U. Friend, seeking a third term in Gloucester, is opposed by Elmer Babson, a member of the City Council.

Holyoke's Mayor, William P. Yoerg, is also after a third term, but faces three opponents, Representative William Kirkpatrick, Republican floor leader of the House; former Mayor Henry J. Toepfert and Henry J. Arel.

Mayor Anthony Stonina's campaign for re-election in Chicopee is facing some real opposition, with five candidates challenging him. On the opposition are Representative Joseph J. Harnish, former Mayor O'Neil Deroy, Alderman Walter M. Grocki, Dr. Armand O. Metivier and George Simonich.

Four candidates in Salem are battling for Mayor, with Mayor George R. Bates off the ballot for the first time in 14 years, as a result of his election to Congress. Those seeking his place as Mayor are Representative Edward R. Coffey, City Councillors Stephen W. Francis and Wilfred J. Poitras and John E. Taffe, recently defeated for the congressional post by Mayor Bates.

City Council Tables Request Of Mayor for $2,000,000 Loan

In City Council

"That was a profitable session," a city councilor was heard to say to a colleague after the regular weekly meeting of the Council yesterday. "At least we got rid of a few tax titles."

"Well, we had to," defended his companion. "We couldn't let them lie around much longer."

The Council meeting had just adjourned at Faneuil Hall where meetings have been held since council quarters in City Hall were taken over by repairmen. The session yesterday was routine even to the score or so of visitors in the gallery. The Council met, filed orders, received communications from Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, debated, adjourned to executive session where they agreed almost unanimously to have their pictures taken at their own expense—and removed to open session again to approve what they had done in executive.

Tabled Request

In executive session, the council tabled the Mayor's request for authorization of a loan by the city of $2,000,000 in anticipation of taxes. This would bring to $42,000,000 the total borrowed by the city against the year's tax receipts. Opposition to the request was general, expressed by councilors in the spirit of camaraderie which pervaded the whole meeting.

Several offers for parcels of property forfeited to the city for taxes were approved; several were rejected as too small. "The City's held on to them this long," said one member, "it might as well keep them a little longer." Opinion on this point was divided. At any rate, it was not necessary to call in experts acquainted with the property. Seldom did a councilor fail to recognize land lying within the boundaries of his own ward.

In open session the council adopted an order filed by Henry Selvitella of East Boston requesting that Mayor Mansfield "consider the advisability of extending the free distribution of milk to all needy and deserving WPA families."

"It would be a nice gesture on the part of the city," the Councilor said.

Auto Complaint

Reaching next a major complaint of automobile owners in or visiting Boston, the Council, in another order, requested the board of street commissioners to require all persons seeking permits to operate park-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Dyeing Union Hits Dual Snag In Worcester

C.I.O. and Employer Join Move to Eliminate Protective Unit

Vandalism Cited

Concern Says Group's Pledge to Aid Business and Workers Not Kept

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 7—A self-styled industrial union, which has organized many of the cleaning and dyeing establishments of Worcester, came under the censure today of the Committee for Industrial Organization and one of the employers.

The organization is the Central Massachusetts Industrial Union, headed by Joseph Genduso, which has evolved the novel scheme of collecting dues from both workers and the employers, in return for its claimed services in "stabilizing the industry."

"Labor regards this as an illegitimate organization," said Valery Burati, public relations director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O., at Boston. "It collects dues from both sides. I am surprised city authorities of Worcester have allowed it to continue so long."

Employer Protests

The union also was assailed by one of the plant owners, who announced he will not renew his contract with the organization when it expires at the end of this month. The firm taking this stand is the White Cleansers and Dyers, Inc., with five branch stores in addition to a main plant and office.

"This organization is simply exploiting both workers and employers," said an attorney for the firm. "We signed to get 'protection.' We were told higher prices would be maintained so workers could get higher pay.

"But prices set in the agreement were so high business has dropped off and the company has had to let 15 employees go, and pay less money to those retained.

"Recently, we were asked by the union to deduct $2.50 from the pay of each employee for a banquet, but we refused to do so, when employees told us the banquet had been 'put over' at a union meeting attended by a small minority."

Protection Asked

The White company asked for police protection after announcing it would not renew its contract. Another firm which refused to sign a contract with the organization last summer was invaded during the night by vandals who ruined clothing and damaged machinery. Police officials have ordered a special watch to be kept on the White plant.

Meanwhile, it was learned the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, affiliated with the C. I. O., with jurisdiction over the cleaning and dyeing industry, has called meetings of cleaning workers to discuss possible organization of a different type of union in this city, under the C. I. O. banner.

Recent discussion of the Genduso organization has revealed the fact that Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, last June refused an application of the union for a corporate charter. Mr. Long described the purpose of the organization as stated in its charter application as too broad. The purpose was "to improve the conditions of the employment of men and women in the performance of labor and industry and commerce generally, and to obtain a fair day's pay for a fair day's work."

Hearing Continues

While the status of the self-styled industrial union was debated in Worcester today, the National Labor Relations Board continued its hearing of complaints brought by the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. against the Reed and Prince screw manufacturing firm.

The hearing, which began here yesterday, probably will last two weeks, according to Alvin J. Rockwell, who is presiding for the board. The S. W. O. C. charges the company with coercing and intimidating employees to prevent them from joining a union. The company denies the charges.

A strike of several weeks was conducted by the S. W. O. C. against Reed and Prince last spring, but ended in failure when halted by a court injunction.

Bay State Labor Chiefs Found Cool Toward Move To Launch Third Party

Labor leaders in Massachusetts do not expect to set up a third party at present nor, in all likelihood, for many years to come.

This view is stressed in political circles as a result of action of the United Labor Party in Springfield, Mass., last night in voting to change its name to the American Labor Party and become "a branch of the Massachusetts Labor Party."

So far as orthodox labor leaders are concerned, this is the first they have heard of a "Massachusetts Labor Party."

United Labor Lobby

Both C. I. O. and A. F. of L. state leaders hold now, as they have all along, that labor in Massachusetts is not ready for a third party organization, and can best protect its interests by supporting the best candidates of the two major parties and by presenting a united labor lobby at the State House.

The United Labor Party of Springfield is described in Boston as a local organization of relatively small influence. It was established in 1935, when it ran Matthew Camp-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Wilbur—
"The Housemaster," Ian Hay's new comedy, featuring Frederick Leister. Fourth play of the season presented by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Between the Devil," new musical, featuring Jack Buchanan, Evelyn Laye and Adele Dixon. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Movies

University—
"Life Begins in College" starring the Ritz Bros. 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also "League of Frightened Men," with Walter Connolly and Lionel Stander. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: "A Star Is Born," starring Janet Gaynor and Fredric March. Also "One Rainy Afternoon," with Francis Lederer.

State and Orpheum—
"Conquest," featuring Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05. Also "She Married an Artist," with John Boles and Luli Deste. Orpheum: 10:05 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 5:10, 8:40.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Black Legion," featuring H. Bogart, 12, 3:11, 6:33, 9:55. Also "In Person," with Ginger Rogers and George Brent. 1:33, 4:55, 8:17.

Hub—
"No Man of Her Own," starring Clark Gable and Carole Lombard. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10. Also, "It's a Gift," with W. C. Fields. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:55.

Keith Memorial—
"Stage Door," featuring Katharine Hepburn, Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 10 a. m., 1:03, 4:06, 7:19, 10:22. Also "Quick Money," 11:44 a. m., 2:47, 6, 9:03.

Colonial—
"The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall, Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith, Thomas Mitchell, Raymond Massey, John Carradine, Jerome Cowan. Adapted for the screen from the novel "The Hurricane," by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall. Daily 2:30 and 8:30. Sunday matinee 3.

Coolidge Corner—
"100 Men and a Girl," with Deanna Durbin. 3:40, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Let Them Live," featuring John Howard and Nan Grey. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"Slalom," a ski comedy. 2:20, 5, 7:30 10. Also "Crainquebille," 1, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

Fenway and Paramount—
Kay Francis in "First Lady." Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Partners in Crime," with Roscoe Karns and Lynne Overman. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:35. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 11:55, 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

Boston—
"Danger Patrol," featuring Sally Eilers and John Beal. 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:45, 10:35. Stage: Nils T. Granlund with his "Broadway Midnight Follies," also the Three Sailors, Janice Andre, and Frances Grant.

Tremont—
"Busy," starring Jean Harlow and Cary Grant. 9:10 a. m., 12:38, 4:26, 8:04. Also "New Faces of 1937," with Joe Penner and Milton Berle. 11 a. m., 2:38, 6:16, 9:54.

South Station Theater—
"Color-Tour to Quebec," Roger Wolf Kahn and his orchestra. "Stranger Than Fiction," "March of Time," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Ali Baba Goes to Town," featuring Eddie Cantor. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Wine, Women and Horses," featuring Ann Sheridan, Barton MacLane, Dick Purcell. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Exeter—
"Fit for a King," featuring Joe E. Brown and Helen Mack. 1:50, 4:50, 7:55. Also "Knight Without Armor," with Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat. 2:50, 5:55, 8:55.

Uptown—
"Angel," featuring Marlene Dietrich, Herbert Marshall and Melvyn Douglas. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also, "Fight for Your Lady," with Jack Oakie, John Boles and Ida Lupino. 2:30, 5:40, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"Second Honeymoon," featuring Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. 10:42 a. m., 1:38, 4:34, 7:30, 10:26. Stage: Lucky Millinder with Mills Blue Rhythm Band. Jack Denny and his orchestra.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Apollo Club of Boston, conducted by Dr. Thompson Stone. 8:15.

Longy School of Music—
Concert by Frances Pray, cellist, Ruth Barrett Arno, accompanist. Also Elmer Schoettle and David Bacon, pianists. 8:15.

Brown Hall—
Recital by Gilbert Boyer, pianist. 8:30.

Other Events

Retail Trade Board—
"Constructive Selling," a lecture by O. Fred Rost, Editor, Radio Retailing. Harvard Hall, Harvard University. 7:45.

Lowell Institute—
The last of a series of lectures on "The Functions of the Executive," titled "The Nature of Executive Responsibility," by Chester I. Barnard. Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Camille Girouard, baritone, and Alice Reilly, pianist. 8:30.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
American Paintings guidance and lecture under the direction of Miss Elliott. 11 a. m.

Women's Civic Federation of Massachusetts—
Brookline Branch meeting at the house of Mrs. F. Harvey Hilton, 88 Sears Road, Brookline. Mr. Linn Creighton will talk on "The Chinese Problem From an American Student's Experiences During the Summer of 1937." 3 p. m.

Japan Society of Boston—
"The Religion of Japan," a lecture by the Rev. James Thayer Addison. Library of the Episcopal Theological School, 99 Brattle Street, Cambridge. 4.

Leonard Shure in Exacting Program

In a program which bade fair to be taxing not only to the pianist but to the listener as well, Leonard Shure played in Jordan Hall last night, listing for his first item the Sonata in E major, Op. 109, by Beethoven, following it with the Brahms Variationen und Fuge, Op. 24. The final work on the printed program was the Schumann Fantasie in C major, Op. 17.

Since we last heard him, Mr. Shure has evidently taken account of stock and has set himself the task of polishing the poetic facet of his art. He continues to exhibit an enormous technique, with fingers and arms seemingly equally well developed, a tremendous advantage in presenting contrasting moods. As if to bring this fact clearly to our attention, he apparently chose his material with considerable care, since each of the three numbers played demanded the utmost of the pianist in the matter of interpretation.

The Beethoven was broadly conceived, even thunderous at times, and if Mr. Shure made his contrasts too sharply severe in outline, at least the performance never grew monotonous and it was often arresting in its intensity.

The Brahms variations, on a theme by Handel, were also given with deftness and power. Mr. Shure did not always hold our attention during the performance, but that was not entirely his fault. The work is not, to us, a consistently interesting composition.

The Schumann Fantasie revealed precisely the stride ahead which Mr. Shure has made. Here he opened with bravura which was at once bold and authoritative and while the general outline was vigorously etched, with sonorities which were occasionally almost overpowering, one could not for a moment question the sincerity of the pianist nor deny the effectiveness of his performance. Especially in the lyrical passages, his diversity of touch gave him a distinct advantage, and enabled him to present some measures of unusual beauty. Mr. Shure continues to approach the pianoforte as a percussion instrument, but he is also rapidly acquiring a sense of proportion and balance which should enable him to reach still greater goals. An enthusiastic audience applauded him and demanded numerous encores, during the playing of which he gave a notable performance of the Chopin Etude Op. 25, No. 9.

G. M. S.

More Bach for the Organ

In contrast to the convenient unity of the previous Monday's "Orgelbuchlein" program, E. Power Biggs's sixth concert of organ music by Johann Sebastian Bach, given last night in the Germanic Museum, Cambridge, offered a miscellaneous and cleverly balanced list of works in various forms. By beginning with a chaconne (the A minor Prelude) and concluding with the great C minor Passacaglia and Fugue (Bach's only venture into this form), the program tempted a resumption of an old and apparently interminable dispute. The temptation will be resisted here. Composers have used the terms chaconne and passacaglia with a fine disregard of those rigid distinctions which scholars find so important. Fundamentally, the forms are alike in that each is a string of contrapuntal variations upon a theme that throughout, somewhere in the polyphonic texture, preserves its identity unchanged, though with varying emphasis. What is important, however, is the contrast—an aesthetic one—between this particular chaconne, which rambles inconclusively and eventually bores the listener, and this passacaglia, which, upon that solid base which is its theme, builds an edifice of steadily increasing grandeur culminating in its magnificently dramatic and climactic fugue. Bach found organic unity and progressive interest in a form that offered him the combined disadvantages of monotony and inchesiveness.

The program included also two preludes and fugues—the very long C minor one and the richly impressive E minor (the "Cathedral"); two trio sonatas (in D minor and E minor respectively) in which the transparent interplay of the three voices is guided with incomparable grace and a charming variety of lightly contrasted moods, and seven short chorale preludes ("Christus, der uns selig macht"; "Gottes Sohn ist kommen"; "Wir Christenleut' "; "O Herre Gott, dein göttlich's Wort"; "Nun freut euch"; "In Dulci Jubilo"), whose timeliness, added to their inherent beauty and the opportunities they afford for varied and contrasted organ registration, made them triply welcome.

Mr. Biggs's command of the resources of his instrument was once more as apparent as was his knowledge of and respect for the music he performed. His playing is commendably free from sentimentality and theatricality. Indeed in his evident determination to avoid these faults he may even be said to lean backwards in the direction of rigidity in the treatment of the melodic phrase. A more flexible molding of the phrase, a clearer articulation of each from its neighbor (where such separation is necessary for sense and syntax), and even a slightly freer attitude toward tempo (which need not always be metronomic) would add to the already marked virtues of Mr. Biggs's organ playing.

This concert concluded the first half of this series, which will be resumed on March 7. S. S.

Boston Chamber String Orchestra

Despite the increase in musical opportunities and facilities these days, performances of chamber music are still too infrequent. The inaugural concert of an organization started "to bring to discriminating audiences both well known and rarely heard string music as well as to present the works of new composers" is, therefore, something to arouse the music lover's interest. Under the direction of Richard A. Haggerty, such a chamber ensemble made an auspicious début with an enjoyable program at the Boston City Club Auditorium last evening.

Mr. Haggerty led his players in William Byrd's "Jhon Come Kisse Me Now," transcribed for string orchestra by J. Bernard Jackson; Haydn's Symphony in F major, No. 17; Bach's Concerto in D minor for piano and string orchestra, No. 10, with Esther Miller as soloist; Edward Burlingame Hill's Sinfonietta for string orchestra, Opus 40A; and Tchaikovsky's Serenade for string orchestra, Opus 48.

Mr. Jackson's transcription of 10 of Byrd's original 16 variations on the "Jhon Come Kisse Me Now" tune had its first performance in Boston, according to the program. It consists of a brief melody, only eight measures long, embroidered with the flowing contrapuntal writing typical of Byrd and his contemporaries. Miss Miller showed a goodly degree of technical proficiency in the two allegro movements of the Bach concerto but her intensity and attention seemed to wander during the Adagio.

The Hill Sinfonietta, played occasionally—but not too often—since its introduction in 1936, was a welcome reminder of this excellent composer's taste and musicianship. The orchestration is full-bodied and inventive, the melodies easy to listen to, but never lush. Aside from its intrinsic merits, the playing of this work proved the technical high point of the evening. The Tchaikovsky number provided an opportunity of hearing the other rich virtues of a composition known chiefly through its waltz movement.

Mr. Haggerty is to be congratulated on what we hope will be the forerunner of other concerts by his orchestra. Conducting without flourish, he nevertheless proved at all times in full command of his players, whose tonal shading, balance and ensemble playing evinced careful and purposeful rehearsal. The audience made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in numbers and conductor, soloist, orchestra and Mr. Hill, who was present, were warmly applauded.

The Arts in Boston

Helen Hudson

In "Between the Devil," Opening Tonight at the Shubert

Dye Union Under Fire

(Continued From Page 9)

bell, head of the Westinghouse union in that city, for Mayor. Mr. Campbell polled only 5 per cent of the total vote and subsequently became inactive in the party.

Last year, the party put up candidates for the Legislature in Springfield and successfully withstood efforts of the then Gov. James M. Curley to rule it and other minority parties from the ballot. It did not elect any candidates, however.

Small Vote Polled

In the Springfield mayoralty election this year, its candidates polled a small vote. Mr. Campbell, now an important figure in the C. I. O., supported Roger L. Putnam, Democratic candidate, who was elected Mayor.

While C. I. O. delegates voted at their convention here last month to set up a branch of labor's Non-Partisan League in this State, present plans of the C. I. O. leadership are to support candidates of existing parties.

FREEPORT, Maine, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Lenox Shoe Company prepared today to reopen its factory here, idle three months, and to obey a National Labor Relations Board order resulting from last summer's strike at the plant.

The board directed the firm to reinstate, with back pay, three workers whose discharge precipitated the conflict, and to re-hire all strikers.

The order, issued at Washington, D. C., yesterday, also invalidated the company's contract with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, and ordered a "consent" election, the date to be set later, to choose a bargaining agent between that group and the United Shoe Workers, a Committee for Industrial Organization union, which called the strike.

Israel Bernstein, the company attorney, pledged compliance with the order, and said the firm would take back strikers as fast as production warranted. He said the factory, employing 600 at the time of the strike, probably would give jobs to only 100 men when it reopens "sometime this week."

Norfolk Colony Debaters Training For Their Contest With Harvard Team

NORFOLK, Mass., Dec. 7 (AP)—Confident collegians and cocky convicts last night burned the midnight oil in preparation for a battle of wits, bringing together on Sunday the debating teams of Harvard University and the Norfolk State Prison Colony.

The Harvard team conceded the convicts an edge in experience, gained in the courtroom upholding the negative side of a question in which the law argued the affirmative.

Then, too, Harvard had to waive the four-year rule of intercollegiate competition. Some members of the colony team have longer terms than the collegians before graduation.

On the other hand, Harvard has captured two debating decisions this season, and it's the first start for Norfolk.

So both teams plunged into research on the subject of the debate—Resolved: that the National Labor Relations Board should be empowered to enforce arbitration of all industrial disputes.

The prison team will uphold the affirmative.

It's a weighty subject, but A. F. Farnsworth, Boston insurance company manager who visits the colony once a week to coach the debating team, thinks the colony team is equipped to handle it.

"We've got some mighty fine debaters," he said, "and it'll be no set-up for Harvard."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Dec. 8

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Dec. 8

8:30 a. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

ON THE AIR!
Dr. Edwin W. HADLEY
Pres., N. E. Anti Gambling Ass'n, Inc.
"RACE TRACK GAMBLING"
TONIGHT 7:15 WAAB
and the Colonial Network

BAILEY'S CLEANSERS & DYERS
A Pleasant Surprise Awaits You
If you have never sent a suit to be cleansed and HAND-PRESSED by the
Bailey Process
BAILEY'S
Cleansers and Dyers
30 Washburn Street, Watertown Mid. 4561
26 West Street 608 Beacon Street
Han. 8126 Boston Ken. 3838

Gifts
IN PERFECT TASTE FOR EVERY PURSE
Woollies, smart and gaily colorful for sport and every day wear—and practical for the time of year.
Imported Sweaters, $5 to $35
Scotch Plaid Scarfs, 1.50 - 2.50
Men's Wool Socks, 1.75 to 3.00
Shetland Shawls, 5.50
Lace Scarfs, 3.50 - 6.50 - 7.50
Wool Slippers, 3.00
Fine quality gifts for men, women and children—at prices you can afford to pay
Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street, Boston . . . In Copley Square

In Boston Today

Pepperell Head Warns Industry

(Continued From Page 9)

continue on through another ten years of depression while these spindles are being junked? And yet this will happen inevitably if the unregenerate, chiseling minority are permitted to continue their selfish ways.

"Besides being an economic monstrosity, the midnight to sunrise shift is, to say the very least, not a pleasant or healthful occupation for anyone. Especially is it of positive harm and danger to the health of women.

"Our industry should . . . insist upon a law passed now in the present Congress, as part of the wages and hours bill, or separately, which will wipe out inequivocably and for all time this injudicious, disgraceful, uneconomic practice which a small minority must inevitably force on everybody who desires to remain in business."

The Pepperell Company, one of the largest cotton manufacturing firms in this country, operates mills in Fall River, Mass.; Biddeford and Lewiston, Maine; Lindale, Ga., and Opelika, Ala.

Loyalist Army Volunteer Back

After working his way back from Spain as a steward aboard the American Export Liner Excalibur, which docked in Boston this morning, Edgar Lehman of Chicago declared that six months with the Loyalist forces had convinced him that they did not share his enthusiasm for democracy.

"Democracy," he asserted, "is a real and sound ideal in the United States, but it is not so in the Spanish Loyalist forces."

A student at Saint Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y., Mr. Lehman left the campus and with a group of enthusiastic supporters of democracy, sailed from New York to France, and then proceeded to Spain to join the International Brigade of the Loyalist forces.

After participating in the offensive at Belchite and seeing further action at Quinto, he said that he and his American companions realized that their democratic ideals were not the objective of the Loyalist soldiers. Deserting the army, he escaped to Barcelona and stowed away on a British ship. Put ashore at Gibraltar, he was sentenced by a civil court to 14 days in jail for stowing away. After serving this fortnight he was released and the American consul arranged for him to work his way home on the Excalibur.

U. S. Court Admits 83 Attorneys

Eighty-three attorneys were admitted to practice in the Massachusetts Federal District Court today at the opening of the court's winter term. Judge Hugh D. McLellan presided. He was accompanied on the bench by Judge George C. Sweeney.

Six of the attorneys admitted were women, and 66 came from Boston.

A new federal grand jury was sworn in and will sit for three months.

Disabled Craft Towed Into Port

A distress signal sighted by Winthrop police at 7:30 this morning, flying from the mast of the Nova Scotia lumber schooner Marine, driven by last night's gale close to Saun Bar, brought three Coast Guard vessels and two Boston tug boats to the assistance of the ship—and hundreds of spectators to Winthrop shores.

The Chelan, Coast Guard cutter, stood by to render assistance if needed, as did the motor surf boat from the Nahant Coast Guard station and patrol boat CG 409, while the tug Betsy Ross finally was able to take the Marine in tow and bring her to safe anchorage in Boston Harbor.

Full of water, which had poured through skylights and hatches smashed in during the night by pounding waves, the schooner, noticeably down by the head, was moved later to T Wharf.

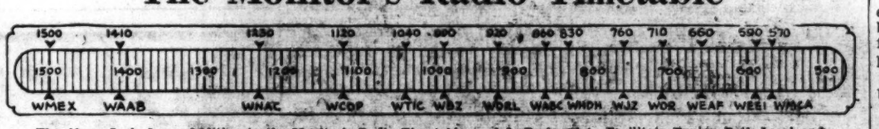
Her skipper, Murray Willigar, described a voyage beset by difficulties. Soon after the Marine sailed from Parrsboro, N. S., for Quincy, Mass., on Nov. 2, she was damaged in a gale and forced to put into Port Grenville, N. S., for repairs. Sailing again on Nov. 22 she was greeted off Boston Harbor by the southeast gale which she battled all night.

Keep-Out-of-War Drive Announced

An organized campaign to obtain signatures of a majority of the citizens of Massachusetts on petitions which will call upon Congress to keep America out of war has just been launched under the supervision of the Massachusetts department, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The appeal to Congress reads as follows: "We, the undersigned citizens of the United States of America, call upon the Congress and the President to adopt and apply policies designed to keep America out of war and supported by a national defense program adequate for the protection of our country and its people."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

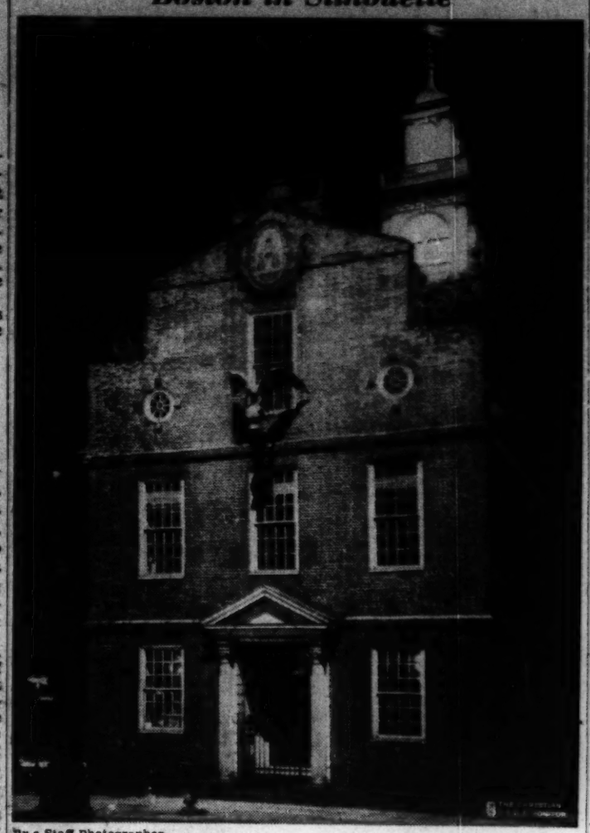
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember: news	Studio interview	Sport reports: music	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	"Cinnamon Bear"	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports: music	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Evening Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical Appetizers	orch.; sports	Spotlight Revue	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	Music; comment	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Marshall Morrill's Orch.
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Screen comment	Dramatic sketch	Vocal varieties	Anti-gambling talk	Dramatizations
7:30 Helen Menekes in	Vocal soloist	News; orchestra	"Children's Hour"	Organ and piano
7:45 "Second Husband"	Vic Arden's Orchestra	News; orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Unempl'ym't comp. talk
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Wordcaster
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Jack Ward
8:30 Al Jolson; Stoop	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Studio speaker	Royal Blue Strings
8:45 and Budd; orch.	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Boston University din-	Commentator
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Marek Weber's Orch.	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	ner speakers from	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy, soloist, or.	Marek Weber's Orch.	terviews	Boston Chamber of	Variety Hour
9:30 Jack Oakie's College; c'mdy; music	NBC Night Club	Hollywood Mardi Gras:	Commerce	Variety Hour
9:45	NBC Night Club	Ruby Mercer; Charles	Third period; Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 Benny Goodman's	General Johnson	Butterworth; Lanny	Detroit hockey game	John Heisan award
10:15 Swing School	"Kidoodlers"; quartet	Ross; soloists; orchestra	Johnnie Long's Orch.	to Clinton Frank
10:30 Network talk	Orchestra; trio	"Hollywood Gossip"	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Yale football star
10:45 "Night Music"	Orchestra; trio	Orchestra; vocalists	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
11:15 T. Dorsey's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
11:30 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Isham Jones' Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Isham Jones' Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	Fred Lang, news	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade: music	"Good Morning"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	"George and Juanita"	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	Studio musicale	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 Interlude; fashions	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "As You Like It"	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	"Music and Muse"
9:15 Song recital	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Morning Melodies
9:30 Fiddler's Fancy	"As You Like It"; news	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Piano Moods; songs
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Sketch and music	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft: organists	"Symphonic Tones"
10:30 Tony Wons	"Dance Hour"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Ruth Carhart, songs	Home Forum: talk	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 "Four Stars"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	David Harum: sketch	Rhythm Orchestra	Song recital
11:15 Dramatic sketch	"The Road of Life"	Backstage Wife: sketch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"How to Be Charming"	Highlights, Halftones	Studio speaker
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue:	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	The Goldbergs; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Our Gal Sunday	Home Hour; guest	"Martha and Hal"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	speakers; reports;	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Homesteaders Orch.	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch.	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Treasures in Melody	"Memory Lane"
1:45 Hollywood in Person	"Swingsters"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Treasures in Melody	"Cabbages and Kings"
2:00 News for women	"Swingtime Trio"	"Musical Roundup"	Voice of Experience	"Classical Album"
2:15 Songs and patter	Network speaker	Woman commentator	Sport Matinee	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	"Waltz Favorites"	Piano duo; songs	Sport Matinee	"Melody Matinee"
2:45 the Air	"Waltz Favorites"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport Matinee	"Melody Matinee"
3:00 News Service	Network speaker	Pepper Young's Family	Sport Matinee	Organ recital
3:15 Ray Block's Orch.	Continental Varieties	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sport Matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 "Jennie Peabody"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Vic and Sade"	Sport Matinee	Studio program
3:45 "Musical Sampler"	Talk on opera	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport Matinee	Studio program
4:00 Curtis recital	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
4:15 "Fiesta Mexicana"	Club Matinee; variety	"The Guiding Light"	Sport Matinee	"Music for You"
4:30 Voters' program	National Congress of	Mary Marlin; sketch	High school drama	Harmony team
4:45 Network speaker	Parents and Teachers	"The Road of Life"	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember: news	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	"Cinnamon Bear"	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Holiday sketch	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Duane Marshall's Orch.	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Evening Revue:	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical programs	soloists; orch.; sports.	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Organ; "Revelers"	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Dance orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "The Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Studio speaker	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "The Hobby Lobby"	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Studio speaker	Canadiens; orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Vocal Varieties"	"Jimmy Valentine"	Vocalist; organist	"Dance Melodies"
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"One Man's Family";	Laughing With Canada	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 ica; sketch; music	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	dramatic sketch	Campbell trio	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30 Eddie Cantor; De-	Talk, Sid Skolsky	Serenade: Wayne King	WLW Operetta: "Pi-	String ensemble
8:45 anna Durbin; or.	"Choir Symphonette"	and orchestra	rates of Penzance"	"Success Story"
9:00 Kirsten Flagstad;	Address, Sec'y Harold	Fred Allen in "Town	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	"Community Sing"
9:15 Kostelanetz's Or.	L. Ickes, Interior	Hall Tonight"; Port-	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	"Community Sing"
9:30 Rinehart's "Tish";	NBC Minstrel Show	land; Players; guest	"Let's Visit"; informal	Dance orchestra
9:45 dramatic sketch	NBC Minstrel Show	soloist; orchestra	home interview	Dance orchestra
10:00 Gang Busters; net-	Talk, General Johnson.	"Your Hollywood Pa-	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Organ recital
10:15 work drama	Nola Day, songs; orch.	rade"; Dick Powell;	Lew Conrad's Orch.	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30 Patti Chapin, songs	"Waltz Interlude"	screen players; soloists;	Melodies From the Skies;	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:45 Traffic talk	"Waltz Interlude"	chorus; orchestra	vocal soloists; popular	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 B. Goodman's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Havana orchestra	lem"; variety
11:30 Himber's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Choirs concert	Dean Hudson's Orch.	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Himber's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Choirs concert	Dean Hudson's Orch.	lem"; variety

Boston in Silhouette



By a Staff Photographer

Night View of the Old State House

Landmark on Route of Tourists

The Colonial State House as it stands today dates from 1748. The original Town House on the same site was built in 1657. The present building, which now serves as a museum for the exhibition of objects of patriotic and antiquarian interest, has been Town House, Court House, State House and City Hall.

Davison Honored at Harvard By Fund for Music Education

(Continued From Page 9)

tion with the University of Havana, is sponsoring a fish collecting trip to Cuba this winter on the research vessel Atlantis of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.

The Atlantis is scheduled to leave Woods Hole on Dec. 28 and, after a week's hydrographic work around Bermuda, will proceed to the Bahamas, where two or three days collecting will be done in Providence Channel for deep sea fish at depths greater than 100 fathoms.

Arriving at Havana about the middle of next month, the vessel will take aboard the Cuban party and sail westward. It is planned to encircle Cuba, spending the greater part of the time where the best fishing is found along the southern coast.

"Current Events"

Most recent of collegiate pranks to come to light has a great deal to do with newspapers. When a Harvard undergraduate returned to his rooms a few days ago, he found his study filled to within three feet of the ceiling with crumbled newspapers bearing dates ranging from the present back to the opening of the term in September. The student managed to force his way through this "newsy" blockade with difficulty. He finally solved the problem by shoveling the whole lot out into the hall, where it covered the entire corridor under two feet of paper, and even overflowed down two flights of stairs to the ground floor.

Increasing interest in current events as a cause for the "wordy" barricade was dismissed by the unfortunate student as "highly improbable."

University Press

Completing its autumn program which included the publishing of more than 30 books, the Harvard University Press will issue no more books until next year. According to David T. Pottinger, associate director of the Press, the books published this fall are widely diversified, touching such subjects as ornithology, racial groups in Burlington, Vt., Chinese lattice winow, parkways, and a history of the founding of the Department of Education at Harvard.

Robinson Works

Rare manuscripts and editions of the works of the late Edwin Arlington Robinson, noted American poet, are now on exhibition at the Poetry Room of Widener Library. Included is a first edition of Mr. Robinson's first published work, "The Torrent and the Night Before," issued in 1896, and containing his famous dedication: "This book is dedicated to any man, woman, or critic who will cut the pages of it—I have done the top." This volume is the copy presented by the poet to Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, under whom he studied at Harvard.

There is also shown the original of a letter the poet wrote to Amy Lowell describing his career, in which he reported that "in 1905 President Roosevelt was good enough to give me a position in the New York Custom House, where I stayed for five years, and was probably the least efficient public servant who ever drew his pay from the United States Treasury Department, which is much for any one man to say of himself."

American History

In connection with Harvard's program to promote "extra-curricular" study of American history and civilization among students and the general public, the university has arranged three public lectures in the field to be given this week by Bernard DeVoto, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature.

Yesterday Mr. DeVoto spoke on "A Problem: The Civil War"; tomorrow night his topic will be "Attitudes of Fiction"; and on Friday "Material of History" will be discussed.

Other public lectures explaining phases of American history will be given during the winter and spring at the university. Since last spring, when the comprehensive American history reading list was prepared by Harvard faculty members, 5000 copies of the reading list have been distributed. Of this number, 3600 went to the general public and the remainder to Harvard students.

Blue Law Drive Finds 100 Caught In Vermont Toils

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Dec. 7 (AP)—State's Attorney Ernest F. Berry's announced determination to make Vermont Blue Laws "ridiculous" by enforcement sent him to court today to swear warrants for the first of 100-odd Sunday violators.

Victims were citizens who ran afoul of an old statute outlawing "any secular business or employment except works of charity" on the Sabbath. A small army of deputies noted violations Sunday.

Announcing he would begin to seek warrants, Attorney Berry said he would continue Blue Law enforcement next Sunday. This, he added, appeared the only way to force repeal of the measure.

A golf foursome venturing on a bleak local course last Sunday, was neatly stymied by officers who read them the Blue Law. Soda fountains, drug stores, newsstands and other such establishments were ordered closed. Here and there in the county, churchgoers toted guns, heeding the warning of Mr. Berry that under the old law, "menfolk" were required to carry rifles to protect the women from Indians.

More persons might have joined those against whom Mr. Berry said he would seek warrants in the "blue law crime wave," but police were getting tired of writing down charges.

Raymond A. Kiniry, manager of two local theaters, shut down his houses Sunday night for the first Sunday since his fight against the Blue Laws began a month ago. Facing two charges of violating the old acts, Mr. Kiniry turned away hundreds of disappointed theatergoers with the explanation that operation of Sunday shows in the future depends upon the outcome of his appearance in court on Thursday.

The current "blue law crime wave" broke out when Attorney Berry started enforcement of the old statute against Mr. Kiniry. The theater manager's retort was a petition demanding general enforcement. The state's attorney took heed.

Council

(Continued from Page 9)

ing lots to assume responsibility for theft or damage to cars in their custody.

Confidence that these orders would not lie on the Mayor's desk indefinitely, but would receive immediate action by the Chief Executive of the city within a few days, was expressed by the Councilors. They pointed out that president of the Council, John I. Fitzgerald, was acting Mayor during the absence of Mr. Mansfield.

The Council sheared $3000 from the Mayor's request for $5000 for the Municipal Employment Bureau. The councilors conceded that the bureau was doing "good work," but general reasons of economy dictated the reduction.

Mayor's Veto Read

The Mayor's veto of an order adopted by the Council the previous week, abolishing a provision in a city ordinance prohibiting city employees from appearing before the Legislature or legislative committees on matters affecting city government was read by assistant city clerk, John B. Hynes.

"City employees dabble in city politics far too much," said Mayor Mansfield in his communication to the Council. In this several councilors saw a source of amusement since Mr. Hynes was chief advisor of Mayor-Elect Maurice J. Tobin in the recent mayoralty campaign. Laughter was general, and Mr. Hynes smiled.

The versatility of the councilors often has been the subject of comment. In yesterday's session they touched upon subjects involving milk distribution parking lot responsibilities, photography, sales of real estate, finance, even discussed absentee voting for Boston and methods for decreasing hazards for motorists on Boston bridges on rainy days, and adjourned at 4:30, within two hours of the opening of the session. They will meet again in Faneuil Hall next Monday.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Normandie	Dec. 8	Southampton	Dec. 13	Dec. 7 8:00 pm	Dec. 8 7:00 am
*Pres. Harding	Dec. 8	Cobh	Dec. 15	Dec. 7 8:00 pm	Dec. 8 8:00 am
Hamburg	Dec. 8	Cherbourg	Dec. 16	Dec. 8 1:00 pm	Dec. 9 8:00 pm
Amer. Merchant	Dec. 10	Plymouth	Dec. 19	Dec. 9 8:00 pm	Dec. 10 12 noon
*Cameronia (Bos)	Dec. 10	Belfast	Dec. 19	Dec. 10 7:00 pm	Dec. 10 8:00 am
†Scythia (Bos.)	Dec. 10	Galway	Dec. 18	Dec. 10 7:00 pm	
Queen Mary	Dec. 15	Plymouth	Dec. 20	Dec. 14 8:00 pm	Dec. 15 11:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	Dec. 22	Dec. 17 4:00 pm	Dec. 17 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Dec. 18	Dec. 13 4:00 pm	Dec. 13 7:30 pm
Pres. Garfield	San Francisco	Dec. 25	Dec. 20 4:00 pm	Dec. 20 7:30 pm

‡Except Irish Free State. †Irish Free State only. *North Ireland only. †Irish Free State only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex (Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Fashion Mannequins Parade Before Television Camera

Behind the Microphone

"My dear, do come over to lunch tomorrow. We're viewing the fashion openings. Absolutely the latest in looking glamorous!!!! And as for the smart hats, you'll be crazy over them."

"I'd adore it, darling. And that reminds me, I must 'look in' at 9 o'clock tonight to see what Gloria Gorgeous is wearing when she televises scenes from her new picture."

Such is the promise of information on clothes and styles, when the mannikins begin to parade before television cameras.

Televised fashions seem not to be so far away, either. The Radio Corporation of America recorded another advance in its experiments when just before the Thanksgiving holiday it put on its first action style pictures before an invited audience of editors, writers, committee members of the Fashion Group and wholesale and retail executives of the fashion industry.

The purpose of the experiment which was staged by the National Broadcasting Company was to determine in how satisfactory a manner television in its present state can reveal detail. The viewing gallery was long and shallow; and into the wall facing the audience was set a series of small niches, each containing a small screen, or, in technical parlance, a kinescope. On the several kinescopes were cast identical pictures, which originated in a studio on the third floor of the RCA building and were transmitted from an antenna located on top of the Empire State Building near by. The energy from the antenna was then picked up and placed on the experimental receivers in the viewing room, which is located on the sixty-second floor of the RCA building. Practically, reception would have been possible in a number of places in New York City.

The fashion presentation was in five episodes. The first showed a group of negligées. The original garments were made up of materials in black, bois de rose, tangerine, maroon, silver, pastel-blue, lamé, and a plaid composed of red, white, green and black. The fabrics employed were slipper satin, taffeta, wool, silk jersey and velvet.

Color in a television camera is translated, as in a photograph, into black and white, so the point of this reproduction was to show how these colors and combinations of color were dealt with by the iconoscope or camera tube. The contrasts between dark and light surfaces and the gradations of tone giving something of the sense of color augured well for the future of the television method. Moreover, the textural quality of the fabrics, also a matter of experiment, was distinct.

The second episode presented Lester Gaba and his mannikin, "Cynthia," and demonstrated the power of television to convey the feeling of various jewels, of silver kid, of white lace and of cork.

Scene three was devoted to make-up, and indicated the need of skin tones similar to those used in motion pictures. An apricot-colored cream spread upon the face televised most naturally, while dark reddish-brown or dark purplish-brown lipstick gave better results than orange shades, which were too light. Blue eye shadow remained invisible until given a patina of brown.

The fourth scene, devoted to travel togs, played up the textures of furs, feathers and the grains of various leathers.

Resort costumes, the fifth episode, accentuated the surface effects of seersucker, terry cloth, linen, flax-twist, "lastex" and silk.

As for the colorings of the models themselves, blonde and brunette models were clearly distinguishable. Red heads lost something of their lustrous tone. Translated into terms of motion picture stars it would mean that right now the Joan Blondells, Carole Lombards and Sonja Henies, blondes; the Gail Patricks, Kay Francises, Irene Dunnes, brunettes, would be well delineated by the television camera, whereas the Myrna Loys, Katharine Hepburns, Janet Gaynors and Ginger Rogerses, red heads, would not come over so well. Television, of course, will simply have to fix that.

Betty Goodwin, NBC fashion editor, and Ben Brauer, announcer, drew attention to the features most important to observe by means of a lively interchange of comments during the performance. Lenox R. Lohr, president of the National Broadcasting Company, introduced the presentation by a brief account of the RCA's 10-year experimental struggle and the problems that remain to be solved before the techniques can be placed on a permanent basis to justify quantity production of television receivers.

The costumes were furnished by Saks-Fifth Avenue, and the models by Models Preferred.

* * *

Radio-Trained Ministers

Now comes a course to make ministers "mike wise."

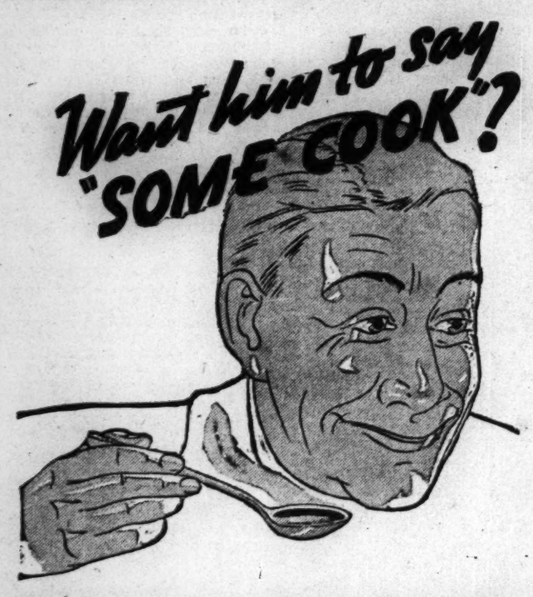
The Boston University School of Theology is inaugurating a course this week to train young ministers to be successful speakers on the radio. The course will be under the direction of Dr. William L. Stidger, head of the department of homiletics at the school.

Dr. Stidger, who has opened the course to the 80 members of his present class, holds that ministers these days are frequently asked to give their services on the air. Many stations in the early morning hours give short religious programs conducted by local pastors. The time is not far distant, Dr. Stidger believes, when older graduates from the university, as well as every new theological graduate, in his pastorate, will be asked to talk over a radio station.

The course will consist of lectures in the special technique of voice production for radio speaking, a study of scripts, actual radio scripts to be used, including all types of commercial scripts. Students will be trained to write scripts and groups of five will attend the radio studios every day to watch radiocasting.

Dr. Stidger, a veteran of radio, having given religious talks over the air since 1923, conducts and speaks each noon on a commercial radiocast from Boston over a national network.

Albert D. Hughes



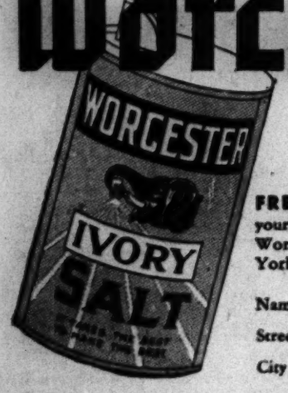
Season with the salt the great chefs use

It seems a little thing, the dash of salt you add to almost every dish you prepare—but watch out. Ordinary salt contains certain harsh bitter chlorides that often affect the flavor of the food you eat. That is why the world's greatest chefs use Worcester Salt—and *only* Worcester Salt. For Worcester is so pure it brings out even those delicate half-hidden flavors in their favorite dishes. So, if you want your husband to exclaim *"Some Cook,"* do as the great chefs do. Use Worcester Salt and *only* Worcester Salt. It takes the best to make the best.

64 page cookbook free

Write for your free copy of the new Worcester Salt Cookbook. Within its stout, moisture-proof cover are nearly 200 recipes for every day home use—all tested, tasted, and approved by Good Housekeeping. The kind of sensible, practical cookbook that even a bride can follow with ease. Just use the coupon below. Worcester Salt Co., *America's oldest refiner of pure salt,* New York, U. S. A.

Worcester Salt



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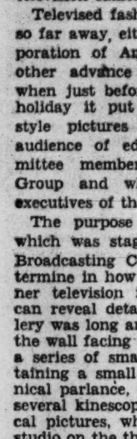


They are inexpensive, less bothersome, more sanitary than linen or crash towels—strong, soft, extra-absorbent. Sold by grocers, druggists, department stores.

Getting Ready to Be Seen 'On the Air'

NBC Photos

Style Model Beside Television Camera

In Pajama Suit, Silver Lamé Jacket Over Tomato Red Trousers

Make-Up Scene

Model Prepares to Televise a "Star-dust Hair-Do"

Revere

(Continued from Page 9)

ing liquor to non-members and selling after hours. Agents of the A. B. C. testified that they walked into the clubs by simply opening a door and were served without question, just as if they were in taprooms.

Dever Asked Revocation

One of the clubs whose license was revoked permanently was the Patman Club in East Cambridge, whose proprietor, John P. Walsh, lost the Ward 1 council seat in last month's municipal election in Cambridge by 49 votes. A letter from Attorney General Paul A. Dever asked the board especially to revoke the license of this place.

Another organization against which the A. B. C. is proceeding also has a political tinge. It is operated by the brother of a city councilor of Revere. Joseph Del Grosso. This cafe is the Open Door, located on Broadway, now charged with selling liquor after hours. A hearing, set for Dec. 3, was postponed to Dec. 13.

To remedy law violations by clubs which appear to exist chiefly for the dispensing of liquor, while enjoying the special privileges granted to private organizations, Commissioner Hayes urged enactment of legislation which will provide that "the charter of a club shall be deemed forfeited, if the licensing authorities revoke its license to sell alcoholic beverages."

Dever Continues Inquiry

The investigation of gambling and racketeering in Revere, Mass., entered its third week today without any comprehensive statement of conditions from state and Boston investigators.

So far, the inquiry has netted only a statement from Attorney General Paul A. Dever that Mayor James M. O'Brien of Revere has been "non-cooperative," and that is all.

But aides of Mr. Dever continued their secret questioning of Revere police, civil servants and plain citizens today and indicated that they intend ultimately to let the public know what they have found.

They questioned in the State House today three Revere policemen; and also talked with Henry Harding, former fire commissioner of Revere and now head of the Hutchinson lumber company of Lynn. The latter conversation was described as regarding sales of lumber to the city.

On the specific matter of solving the murder of Louis Gaeta, Revere horse race bookmaker, which first disclosed to those outside of Revere the extent of the gambling business in that city, the investigators have made further progress.

Another Arrest Made

Following up on the first degree murder indictment obtained yesterday against James F. Preston, Capt. James T. Sheehan of the Boston police arrested Harry Berenson, 48, a produce dealer, of Revere, this morning and booked him at Metropolitan District headquarters on a charge of suspicion in connection with the Gaeta case.

The officer also took into custody for questioning a Chelsea woman who, he alleged, had been friendly with Preston at one time.

The two were taken first to Boston police headquarters and then to state police offices on Commonwealth pier. At the last point, Capt. John F. Stokes of the state police allowed them to sit unquestioned for three hours until an aide of Capt. Sheehan came for them and returned them to Revere.

Captain Stokes told reporters he would not book either Berenson or the woman on any charge. His action was taken as indicating friction between the State and Boston investigators, who, despite previous promises of co-operation, appeared today to be working separately on the same investigation. It was believed possible that Captain Sheehan's men also would release the two shortly.

Captain Stokes said he was most interested at the moment in locating the car in which the slayer of Gaeta left the scene in Revere on Nov. 23.

So tender!

Versatile Crabmeat

FOR VARIED MENUS

Write for FREE Recipe Book to:

MITSUBISHI CO.

120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Packed Aboard Floating Canneries

THREE DIAMONDS

FANCY CRABMEAT

Bay State's Aid To Halifax Told On Disaster Date

The continuing gratitude of Nova Scotians for aid given them by the people of Massachusetts at the time of the Halifax explosion, was expressed yesterday, on the twentieth anniversary of the disaster, in a telegram received by Gov. Charles F. Hurley from Mayor Walter Mitchell of Halifax. The message read:

"On this, the 20th anniversary of the Halifax explosion, I wish to express to the people of your State, through you, the undying gratitude of the people of our city for the assistance rendered them in their time of need."

Other renewed expressions of gratitude by groups and newspapers in Halifax were received yesterday in Massachusetts.

Church Sends Relief Train

In "Christian Science War Time Activities: A Report to the Board of Directors of The Mother Church by The Christian Science War Relief Committee," published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, the part played by the Christian Science organization in arranging for the dispatch of a relief train from Boston, which was the first to arrive in the center of Halifax, is described in the third chapter.

"On Thursday, December 6, 1917," this chapter begins, "the people of Halifax appealed to the world for help in their distress caused by the collision of two steamers, the Mont Blanc and the Imo, and the resulting explosion and fire. Immediately the Christian Science organization responded.

"The Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church appointed a committee of five members to proceed to Halifax with relief. Obstacles such as storm, limitation of time, and lack of transportation at once presented themselves. No through train was available on Saturday when the Committee was to leave; therefore the Board of Directors authorized arrangements with the Boston & Maine Railroad to finance a special train from Bangor to Halifax. Large supplies of clothing were quickly gathered and placed on the train, and at 7:30 p. m., Saturday, December 8, the Committee left Boston in a terrific snowstorm. . . .

Difficulties Overcome

"About 30 people besides the Christian Science party made up the passenger list on the special train. There were doctors, nurses, newspaper reporters and those bound for Halifax who were seeking out relatives. . . .

"Ours was the third relief train to start for Halifax . . . Both of the previous trains were held up at Truro, 60 miles from Halifax, one for half a day, and the other for five hours, and trainmen prophesied that this would prove a similar case. . . . The train remained in Truro but 10 minutes. An inspector boarded the train and during his conversation said that the delegation could get no nearer the city than the five-mile limit. Again God's power was relied upon, and the following morning, Monday, Dec. 10, upon rising the Committee found themselves in the heart of the city, their train having been the first to pass under a badly burned bridge and through the devastated region."

White Lights, Please

ORANGE, Mass., Dec. 7 (AP)—Railroad engineers have the Christmas spirit, but red lights mean danger. At the suggestion of railroad officials, the merchants who had strung garlands of holly along a bridge over railroad tracks today were removing red lights from the decorations and replacing them with white bulbs.

He asked the public's co-operation to help locate the vehicle, a 1936 Oldsmobile coupe, with Massachusetts license number 620-839.

Preston's Long Record

The police record of Preston, kept by Boston police, showed that his criminal career began as a boy of 15, when he was first arrested for larceny. He was subsequently arrested numerous times during his 'teens, but in each case was released on probation.

Each time he was released, he went back to the same mistake, breaking and entering houses to steal.

Between 1920 and 1930—the period of his twenties—the Boston police have no record of his activities, but in 1930 he was arrested for illegal possession of a revolver. A sentence of two years in the House of Correction was imposed, but suspended. He never served the term.

Only one arrest is on the police books since that time—a statutory charge for which he was not indicted.

In the police report his "occupation" is shown to cover a wide variety of activities, such as teamster, painter, chauffeur, longshoreman and boilermaker.

Little Known Facts About Massachusetts

Brookline took the first municipal action in the purchase of playground sites.

Mark Twain's "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" was at one time rejected by the Concord Public Library.

Boston is the third most important wholesale distribution center in the United States. New York and Chicago are first and second, respectively.

Boston distributes about 60 per cent of the wool and mohair products of the United States.

In the four weeks ending Oct. 30, mortgage loans recorded in Massachusetts registries totaled $14,052,000.

The Franklin of Boston was the first American ship to reach Japan.

The Bay State was the sixth to enter the Union.

The 27-mile Middlesex Canal connecting the Merrimack and Mystic Rivers, now abandoned, was an eighteenth century wonder.

The Philharmonic Society became the first orchestra in New England, in 1810.

For several years following the Revolutionary War, the 13 colonies were independent sovereign States.

Massachusetts ranks fifth in total number of persons making federal income tax returns.

From 1929 to 1933, the Bay State showed more stability than nearly all other States. Only one of the 15 competing industrial States withstood the shock of the depression as well as did Massachusetts.

The Columbia, a ship of 220 tons built at Hobarts Landing, Hanover, Mass., in 1773, was the first American ship to circumnavigate the globe.

A total of 243 of the 355 cities and towns in Massachusetts maintain public water supply systems.

Only one third of the dwellings in the Bay State are owner-occupied.

Electric power consumption throughout the State has increased 10 per cent annually during the last decade. In October 276,477,000 kilowatt-hours were consumed.

On Nov. 30, 1936, the Metropolitan District Commission held 15 reservations with a total area of 11,093 acres and 19 parkways with an area of 1567 acres. This property is distributed among 14 cities and 22 towns comprising the Metropolitan Parks District.

(Prepared by the Massachusetts State Planning Board.)

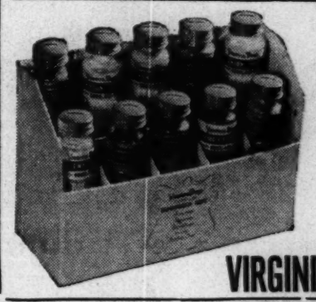
Ford Tax Case Settled

A five-year dispute between Somerville and the Ford Motor Company over tax abatements on the latter's New England plant located on Middlesex avenue, has been settled with the city agreeing to pay $25,892.90 instead of the $80,000 sought by the company. The information came today from the State Board of Tax Appeals before whom hearings have been conducted.

Be economical, be individual, make interesting, unusual dishes. Combine left-over vegetables or meats with COX'S GELATINE to make new salads — entrees — desserts. COX'S GELATINE contains no artificial flavoring. Ask for COX'S GELATINE in the red, white and blue checkerboard package.

Send us name and address of your grocer and we will mail you FREE 36 page Recipe Book. Write Cox Gelatine Co. 437M West Street, New York City.

COX'S INSTANT POWDERED **GELATINE** AMERICA'S FAVORITE SINCE 1845



MAGIC COOKING

GIFT KIT

This season give a Virginia Dare Coox-Aid Kitchen Kit, a complete line of seasonings, garnishes, flavorings. Makes all good cooking taste better. Packed in neat box. If dealer can't supply, send $1.25 direct, shipped postage paid any address.

VIRGINIA DARE EXTRACT COMPANY BUSH TERMINAL BROOKLYN, N. Y.

SPECIAL SALE!

White Spray ROLLED OATS QUICK-COOKING or REGULAR

Here's a chance to stock up on Rolled Oats and save considerably. The children love this hot delicious cereal. Buy one or two packages today at this low price.

BIG 3 lb PACKAGE 15c

VERMONT	MAID SYRUP	12 OZ. BOT.	21c
BRER RABBIT	MOLASSES	No. 1½ TIN	14c
SWEET RELISH	Timberlake	16 OZ. JAR	17c
FRENCH'S	CREAM SALAD MUSTARD	JAR	11c
SHREDDED	WHEAT 2	PKGS.	23c
N. B. C.	BROWNIE THINS . . . Delicious Choc. Cookies	1 LB. BULK	23c
CORN	RICHMOND Golden Bantam 3	No. 2 TINS	27c
SUNSWEET	MEDIUM PRUNES	2 LB. PKG.	15c
CRYSTALINE	SALT 2	2 LB. PKGS.	13c
OXO	BOUILLON CUBES	BOX OF 10	23c
PILLSBURY'S	PANCAKE FLOUR	20 OZ. PKG.	10c
PREMIUM	CRACKERS	1 LB. PKG.	18c
OAKITE	FOR BIG HOLIDAY CLEANING . . . The All Around Cleaner 2	11 OZ. PKGS.	19c

This is not ordinary hash . . this is genuine home quality

PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF **HASH** 2 1 LB. TINS 35c

Fancy quality — Tender crisp full flavored pickles

BANQUET SWEET MIXED **PICKLES** QT. JAR 31c

Vegetable Soup . . Green Beans . . Carrots . . Spinach and many others

GERBER'S STRAINED BABY **FOODS** 6 4 OZ. TINS 49c

FINAST GOLDEN BANTAM **CORN**

Grown and packed in Maine . . . Fancy quality . . delicious.

3 No. 2 Tins 29c

PRESERVES

MIRABEL, STRAWBERRY or RASPBERRY 2 LB. JAR 35c

RASPBERRY or STRAWBERRY 1 LB. JAR 19c

ALL OTHER FLAVORS 1 LB. JAR 17c

SPRY

Pure Vegetable Shortening

3 LB. TIN 53c

1 LB. TIN 19c

WHOLE APRICOTS

Both varieties are of top quality packed in delicious heavy syrup. The flavor is unexcelled no matter what price you may pay.

EVEREADY PEELED 2 NO. 1 TINS 25c

ESQUIRE UNPEELED 2 NO. 2½ TINS 29c

FINAST STEAK SALMON

Deep red rich Columbia River steak-like pieces that are full of flavor. Ideal to serve in salads.

NO. ½ TIN 21c

NO. 1 TIN 37c

PRIZE BREAD

- Sliced or Unsliced
- Fresh Baked
- White Bread
- Delicious Flavor
- Fine Texture

BIG 20 OZ. LOAF 9c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Faltering Red Wings at Boston Garden Tonight—Crimson Hockey Season Opens

Detroit Hopes To Beat Bruins And End Slump

Garden Lineup Tonight

Boston Bruins		Detroit Red Wings
Getliffe, lw.	rw.	Bruneteau
Cowley, c.	c.	Pettinger
Sands, rw.	lw.	Lepis
Hollett, ld.	rd.	Young
Shore, rd.	ld.	McDonald
Thompson,	g.	N. Smith

Bruins Alternates: Clapper, Portland, Dumart, Schmidt, Bauer, Goldsworthy, Weiland, Beattie, Jackson.
Detroit Alternates: Barry, Liscombe, Mackie, Howe, Drouillard, Kilrea, Aurie, Bowman, Doran.
Faceoff at 8:30 p. m.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Something should give way at the Boston Garden tonight. The Boston Bruins have slumped in their last two hockey games and the Detroit Red Wings have slumped all season, tonight one or the other may return to the victory column.

The Bruins won their first six games, tied their next two and lost the last two. Detroit, Stanley Cup champion last season, has won only two and tied one in 10 played. The two teams have not met in this campaign, tonight being their first.

Usually the team playing the best hockey is the team most talked about, but right now the fans and experts have their heads together discussing the Red Wings. Even Jack Adams, Detroit manager, has been puzzled wondering what is the matter with his champions.

Both teams have altered their lineups in attempts to score victories. The Wings have tried various combinations along with replacing some of the veterans with "farm" hands from Pittsburgh. Boston has changed its third line makeup, putting Art Jackson on left wing and Red Beattie back to center.

Detroit must be showing signs of approaching form because Adams has returned to his first-string lineup with Marty Barry again centering his veteran wings Larry Aurie and Herb Lewis. New men from Pittsburgh will be Clarence Drouillard, Carl Liscombe and Howard Mackie. Ebbie Goodfellow, veteran defenseman, will not return to action for a while yet.

On defense the Wings will have Norm Smith in goal with Bucko McDonald, Doug Young, Scotty Bowman and probably Syd Howe for the outer defence. Other forwards not already mentioned will be Mud Bruneteau, Hec Kilrea and Gordon Pettinger.

Just how well Beattie will go tonight is problematical, since he is rather severely bruised. Eddie Shore, Dit Clapper, Art Jackson, Ray Getliffe and Milton Schmidt are others of the Bruins who, though they will play, are not in the best condition.

After tonight's game the Bruins will rest here at home until next Tuesday, when the Toronto Maple Leafs arrive. Detroit will play Maroons at Montreal Thursday night.

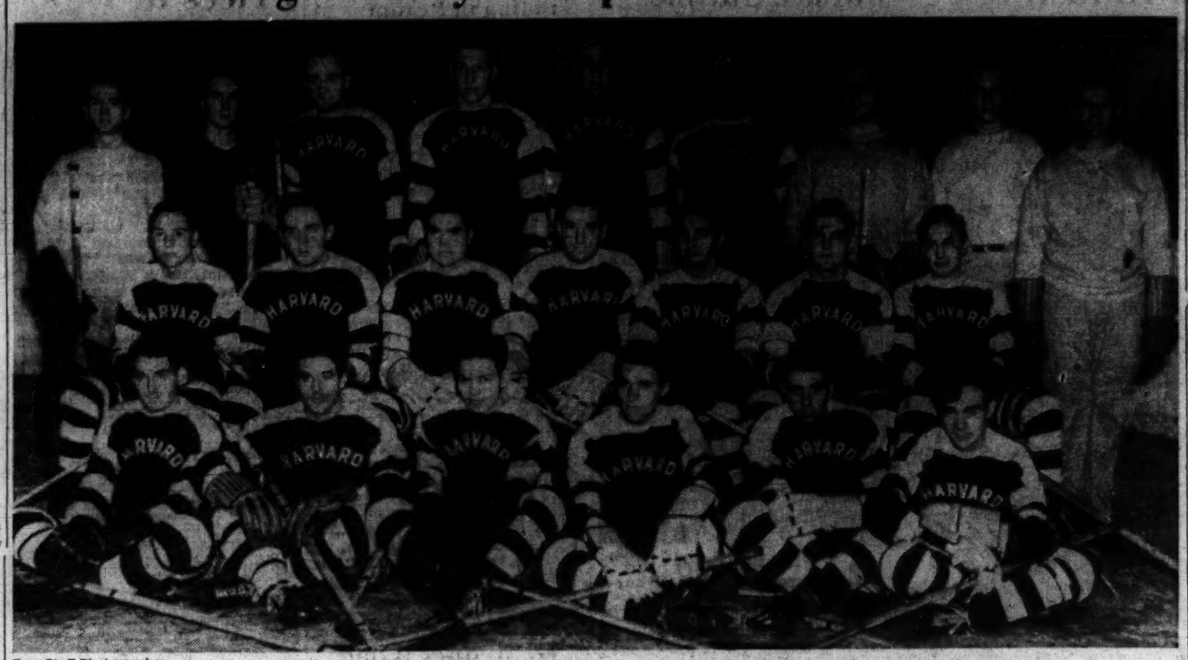
The other game in the National Hockey League on tonight's schedule will be that between Maroons and Canadiens, the intra-city rivals of Montreal.

'Mighty Midgets' Return Thursday

The "mighty midgets" of automobile racing will roar around the Boston Garden arena again Thursday evening, and this, the third showing of the indoor season, promises to be the greatest.

The last races were hampered by a damaged track, which crumbled under the terrific pressure of the speeding cars, but this next series should not be slowed by the continual appearance of the carpenters. With the addition of two-inch plank as reinforcement on the present board track, there will be a heavy three-inch surface to resist the bounding tires of the midgets.

College Hockey Champions to Defend Title



By a Staff Photographer

Front Row, Left to Right—George F. Roberts '38, Frederic F. de Rham Jr. '39, Joseph A. Patrick '39, Warren Winslow '40, Eugene Emerson '38, David C. Eaton '40

Middle Row, Left to Right—Francis A. Harding Jr. '39, John S. Mechem '38, Ralph L. Pope Jr. '38, Capt. Samuel T. Hicks '38, Winthrop S. Jameson '39, C. Russell Allen '38, Edward L. Cutler Jr. '38

Back Row, Left to Right—David A. Mittell '39, Vinton Freedley Jr. '40, John H. Cunningham Jr. '39, William C. Coleman Jr. '40, Charles G. Houghton Jr. '39, Alexander Kevorkian Jr. '38, Howard A. Johnson Jr. '38, David C. Wilder '39, Head Coach Joe Stubbs '20

Major Club Owners Disagree On Composition of '38 Ball

CHICAGO, Dec. 7 (AP)—Stymied at almost every bid on the dullest player mart in memory of the oldest ivory hunters, big league club owners today haggled over an old, favorite subject—the baseball.

Over in the National League, everyone seemed agreed that a deader ball was necessary for the 1938 season, but in the American, where long-distance hitters grow like mushrooms and pop much louder, there was a big battle over the question. Led by the Yankees, the lively ball gang was fighting a hard fight and it looked as if it might win its point.

Thus, there was every indication that the two leagues would use different calibres of horsehides next season—the Nationals a dead one and the Americans the same old lively spheroid.

Meeting Five Hours

So intense was the baseball dispute in the American League meeting yesterday that the clinic lasted almost five hours—a record sitting. Nothing official was learned, but by grapevine information came reports that the Yankees argued so long and fervently for the old ball that they won the majority over. However, a tour of inspection was held of a ball making laboratory last night where the argument continued until the wee hours of the morning.

Meanwhile, the only news from the huddle of club owners and managers came in the way of front office business, which was:

The National League re-elected Ford C. Frick as president for a three-year term at a good boost in salary, now estimated to be $27,500 annually. It voted down the New York Yankee proposal to hike the player limit from 23 to 25 and awarded the 1938 all-star game to Cincinnati.

In addition to their debate over the ball, the American League voted to open its 1938 season April 19 and to close October 2—a day later on each end than in 1937—and voted down Sunday doubleheaders until the home team has played three Sunday games. The Americans also voted to continue the major-minor league agreement from Feb. 1, 1938 to Jan. 1, 1942 and re-elected Colonel Jacob Ruppert of the Yankees vice-president. Named with the Colonel on the league board of directors were Lou Comiskey, Chicago; Alva Bradley, Cleveland, and Tom Yawkey, Boston.

Pensions also were voted to two retired A. L. umpires, Bill Dinneen and George Hildebrand. Dinneen retired yesterday; Hildebrand quit in 1934.

Deal Fell Through

Closest approach to a major league deal fell through late last night as the Boston Red Sox walked out of a conference with Cleveland. The Red Sox offered pitcher Lefty Grove and infielder Eric McNair to the Indians for pitchers Mel Harder and Dennis Galehouse and infielder Roy Hughes, but Cleveland insister on infielder Pinky Higgins instead of Grove.

Chicago's White Sox, leaders in the player mart, promised another deal today, while the National Leaguers, notably Pittsburgh, Chicago and Brooklyn, hoped to end their deadlock by nightfall. Burleigh Grimes still had Pitcher Van Lingle Mungo up for the highest bidder.

Two actual transactions, both of a minor nature, were made by National League teams during the dull day. Cincinnati sold catcher Gilly Campbell to Montreal of the International League and John Niggeling, right-handed hurler, was bought by Boston's Bees from Newark, the New York Yankee farm.

The American League club owners rejected the Cleveland Indians' request to play seven night games next season. The vote was 6 to 2.

The Chicago White Sox announced Luke Appling, shortstop, had signed a one-year contract but terms were not made public.

Oxford Wins at Rugby From Cambridge 17 to 4

TWICKENHAM, Eng., Dec. 7 (AP)—Oxford defeated Cambridge 17 to 4 in the annual varsity rugger match played today before the king and 40,000 other spectators.

Oxford scored a goal and four tries to the Light Blues' dropped goal. The Dark Blues led 8 to 0 at halftime.

The weather was cold and so foggy that it was barely possible to see across the field.

Middlebury Releases Schedule

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Dec. 7 (AP)—With the release of the 1938 Middlebury football schedule, college authorities said today Middlebury would continue the policy of playing teams in its own class for at least four more years. The team's success during the past two seasons indicated the wisdom of such a policy, they added. The 1936 Middlebury team was undefeated and untied and this year's eleven was beaten only by Connecticut State. The 1938 Middlebury schedule: Sept. 24—Williams at Williamstown; Oct. 1—Hartwick; 8—Coast Guard; 15—Tufts at Medford; 22—Norwich at Northfield; 29—Connecticut State; Nov. 5—Colby at Waterville; 12—Vermont.

Hawks Sign Carl Voss

CHICAGO, Dec. 7 (AP)—Manager Bill Stewart of the Chicago Black Hawk hockey team said last night Carl Voss, veteran of several National League teams, had accepted terms to play with the injury-riddled Hawks. Voss was made a free agent by the Montreal Maroons Sunday. He has had previous experience with the Americans, Rangers, Detroit and Toronto and also performed for Ottawa and St. Louis.

Budge Wins, Mako Loses

MELBOURNE, Dec. 7 (AP)—Donald Budge of California, world amateur tennis champion, opened his Australian campaign today by defeating the veteran star, Jack Crawford, 7—5, 6—4, 3—6, 8—6, in the second round of the Victorian championships. His touring companion and doubles partner, Gene Mako, lost to Jack Bromwich, the Australian "double-hander," 6—2, 6—2, 6—0.

B. U. Fetes Gridmen At Dinner Tonight

Boston University fetes its football team tonight when more than 750 supporters will gather at the Chamber of Commerce building to attend the annual grid dinner in what promises to be the greatest sports celebration in the history of the institution.

The Terriers' next football captain will be announced to succeed Capt. Leon Spivack, who will be presented a gift by the College of Business Administration alumni.

The Miles Cup, donated by Judge Franklin Miles, former president of the Boston University Alumni Club of Boston, will be awarded to Solly Nechtem, star junior halfback, as the most outstanding player on the squad.

Speakers on tonight's program include Dr. John M. Harmon, director of athletics; Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university; and Head Coach Pat Hanley. Dr. Harmon will announce the letter awards.

Bates Elects Co-Captains

LEWISTON, Maine, Dec. 7 (AP)—Fred A. Clough Jr., of Auburn, a guard, and Austin Briggs, Hanover, Mass., were last night elected co-captains of the 1938 Bates College varsity football team.

Harvard Opens Against Tech On Arena Ice

Lineup at Arena Tonight

Harvard		M. I. T.
Cutter, lw.	rw.	Muther
Roberts, c.	c.	Minott
Mechem, rw.	lw.	Acker
Hicks, ld.	rd.	Eddy
Emerson, rd.	ld.	Hilliker
Freedley, g.	g.	Millar

Harvard Spares: Mittel, H. Johnson, Jameson, Patrick, Pope, Stone, Harding, de Rham, Houghton, Allen Coleman.
M. I. T. Spares: Drury, Langs, Grace, Cook, Pickard, Johnke, Kettendorf, Small, Danforth.
Game starts at 8:30

Harvard's varsity hockey team starts the puck rolling in its opening game of the season at the Boston Arena against Massachusetts Institute of Technology tonight.

The Engineers from across the Charles will be starting their second game of the year. Last Friday night M. I. T. played Boston University and held the powerful Terriers to a 2-to-1 score. The feature of this game was the goal tending of Sophomore George Carnrick. This lad will not be able to play tonight and Coach George Owen is substituting Bob Millar in the nets.

Tech will open the game with Harold Acker at left wing, Albert Minott at center, and Capt. Richard Muther at right wing with Robert Eddy and Clinton Hilliker on defense. The second line will have Maynard Drury and Gerald Grace on the wings with Thomas Lang at center.

Coach Joe Stubbs of the Crimson has not had the benefit of the many football players on the varsity hockey squad sufficiently long to indicate just how strong Harvard will be in this game. Stubbs is planning to start his veteran line of George Roberts at center, Ed Cutter and Johnny Mechem on the wings, Joe Patrick at center, Win Jameson and Ralph Pope on the wings will comprise Harvard's second line. Austie Harding, one of the best center-ice men ever to come to Harvard, will center the third line, with Pete Stone and Fred de Rham, flanking him.

With Russ Allen not quite ready to play, the defense will be taken care of by Gene Emerson, Capt. Traff Hicks, and Charles Houghton. Three goalies are making impressive bids for the net-minding job. As yet the Harvard coaches are undecided as to whom the job should go. Vin Freedley, star freshman goalie a year ago, Howard Johnson and Dave Mittell will share the post tonight.

The varsity game will be preceded by the first period of the Harvard freshman - Framingham High School game which is scheduled at 8.

Toronto Stars Lead Scoring

MONTREAL, Dec. 7 (AP)—If you want an explanation of why the Toronto Maple Leafs not only are coasting along in front of the National Hockey League's International Division, but are the highest scoring team in either section, look at the clubs' starting lineup.

Gordon Drillon, Harvey (Busher) Jackson and Sylvanus Apps are the first-line forwards, and Reginald (Red) Horner the big gun of the defense. The official scoring statistics which include last Sunday's games show this quartet, headed by Drillon, hold the top four places in the league.

Among them they have scored 20 of Toronto's 42 goals in 11 games and have drawn a total of 32 assists. Drillon has a total of 16 points—eight goals, highest total in the league, and eight assists, although he scored only one point during the past week. Jackson has 13 points, Horner 12, and the red-head's 10 assists stamp him as the league's leading play-maker. Apps is fourth with 11 points.

The second-place New York Americans have two men near the top, Nels Stewart and Sweeney Schriner, who are tied with Paul Thompson of Chicago for fifth place with 10 points each, but they don't play on the same line. The nearest three-man combination to the Maple Leaf line is Blake, Lorrain and Mantha of the Montreal Canadiens with 25 points. Records of the leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Drillon, Toronto	8	8	16
Jackson, Toronto	7	6	13
Horner, Toronto	2	10	12
Apps, Toronto	3	8	11
Stewart, Americans	7	3	10
Schriner, Americans	7	3	10
Thompson, Chicago	3	7	10
Barry, Detroit	5	4	9
Thoms, Toronto	4	5	9
Blake, Canadiens	4	5	9
Lorrain, Canadiens	5	3	8
Conacher, Toronto	5	3	8
Dillon, Rangers	5	3	8
Romnes, Chicago	4	4	8
Mantha, Canadiens	4	4	8
Gagnon, Canadiens	3	5	8
Gottselig, Chicago	3	5	8
Metz, Toronto	6	1	7
Wiseman, Americans	5	2	7
Schmidt, Boston	5	2	7
Anderson, Americans	0	7	7

Fairman Succeeds Bushnell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 7—R. Kenneth Fairman '34, has been appointed acting graduate manager of athletics at Princeton University to succeed Asa S. Bushnell '21. Fairman is the present Orange and Black basketball coach. He was captain of the Princeton varsity court team in 1934 and also played on the varsity football team.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Bears vs. Redskins

With the followers of intercollegiate football now awaiting the playing of the Bowl and All-East vs. All-West games on New Year's Day, lovers of that sport are this week turning most of their attention to the game which is to be played at Wrigley Field, Chicago, Dec. 12, between the Chicago Bears, champions of the western division, and the Washington Redskins, champions of the eastern division, for the championship of the National Professional Football League. The title was won last year by the Green Bay Packers, who finished second in the western division this winter. With no big college games to detract from the intersectional championship and with two of the best professional teams ever assembled battling for the title, it is expected that a near-capacity crowd will be on hand when the referee blows his whistle for the start of the game.

Staff Photo
Cliff Battles

Growing in Popularity

Though I still believe that professional football will never reach the popularity which the college game is enjoying, I am just as firm in believing that the professionals are going to enjoy prosperity in the years to come. This year has been a very good one for them. The standard of game which they put up is very high, and as there are many fans who desire to see the game played by men who have made names for themselves in college and school circles, and who become even more adept after graduation as members of the leading professional teams, there is bound to be a good financial return to the promoters of the National Professional Football League. There is so much difference between those who follow college and school football and those who follow the professional side of the game that it does not seem to me they will ever be serious rivals; but that they will go along side by side, each enjoying great popularity, and that is as it should be.

The Two B's

And while discussing the merits of college and professional football, it would be well to call attention to the remarkable performances which Cliff Battles and Sammy Baugh turned in for the Washington Redskins in their game against the New York Giants. With the championship of the eastern division at stake, these two B's led their team to one of the most decisive victories ever scored in the NPFL, 49 to 14. Battles, who graduated from West Virginia Wesleyan a number of years ago, carried the ball for 170 yards in 24 tries from scrimmage, while Baugh, the former Texas Christian University star, completed no less than 11 passes out of 15 tries for a total of 135 yards. This gives these two players alone a total distance by rushing and passing of 305 yards out of a total of 392 by the entire team. And it is safe to say that every one of the more than 58,000 who saw these two great stars put on one of the finest football exhibitions possible was well satisfied and ready to spend another afternoon watching the pros perform.

Gets His "W" at Last

Some 32 years ago Bob Zuppke reported to the coach of the University of Wisconsin football team, but, due to his size, he failed to make the eleven. As a result he did not win the varsity letter. A few years later he started in on a coaching career at the University of Illinois which stands among the most successful ever recorded in the Big Ten. This is his twenty-fifth year as coach of the Illini, and, in honor of the event, his alma mater presented him with a "W" sweater at a banquet recently. Introduced to the gathering by Red Grange, Illinois' most famous gridiron star, and with Harry Stuhldreher, athletic director and coach at Wisconsin, making the presentation, the event was indeed a great tribute to one who has done much for football, especially as the college which he is now coaching is a keen rival of the one from which he graduated.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
Dec. 7, 1937

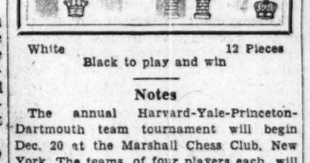
Problem No. 1990
By F. Flach

Black 7 Pieces

White 12 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

Problem No. 1991
By J. Scheel

Black 12 Pieces



White 5 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Trollhattan, 1936)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1988. Q-Q
No. 1989. 1. B-K8 threatens
2. R-Kt7
1. ——— P-Kt3, B3
2. R-KB3
1. ——— P-Kt4, B4
2. R-Kt5

End-Game No. 384. White wins: 1 Q-Q8ch, K-B4; 2 Q-B8ch, K-K3; 3 Kt-Q5!, KxKt; 4 Q-B7ch, K-B3; 5 Q-Kt7ch, K-Q3; 6 Q-Q7ch, and wins the Q.

End-Game

This is the conclusion to one of Flohr's victories at Kemeri. The victim was Hasenfuss of Latvia.

End-Game No. 386
Black 12 Pieces

White 12 Pieces
Black to play and win

Notes

The annual Harvard-Yale-Princeton-Dartmouth team tournament will begin Dec. 20 at the Marshall Chess Club, New York. The teams, of four players each, will meet in a single round robin. Harvard won last year.

Alekhine's chances of regaining the world championship lost to Euwe two years ago are excellent. With less than 10 games yet to be played, he leads by four full games.

Here is another hard-fought game, this time Alekhine outmaneuvering the champion in the late mid-game and ending.

Fourteenth Game
Catalan Opening

Alekhine White	Euwe Black	Alekhine White	Euwe Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	37 B-Q8	Q-R3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	38 K-R	R-QR3
3 P-KKt3	P-Q4	39 R-Q8	Kt-K3
4 Kt-KB3	PxP	40 KR-Q	Kt xB
5 Q-R4ch	QKt-Q2	41 RxKt	Q-KB3
6 QxBP	P-B4	42 R(Q)-Q8	R-QR3
7 B-Kt2	Kt-Kt3	43 RxKtP	Q-R5
8 Q-Q1	PxP	44 RxBP	R(QR3)-R3
9 Castles	B-K2	45 RxR	PxR
10 KtxP	Castles	46 R-Q4	Q xKP
11 Kt-QB3	P-K4	47 Q-Kt3ch	K-R
12 Kt-B5	B-Kt5	48 RxP	Q-Q7
13 Q-B2	RxQKt	49 Q-Kt	Q xBP
14 PxB	BxKt	50 Q-K	Q xQch
15 QxB	Q-B2	51 RxQ	Kt-Q3
16 B-R6	Kt(Kt3)-Q2	52 B-B6	R-QKt
17 Q-Kt5	Kt-K	53 R-K8	R-Kt8ch
18 QR-Kt	Kt-B4	54 K-Kt2	R-Kt7ch
19 Q-Kt4	QR-Q	55 K-B3	Kt-B4
20 B-Kt5	R-Q3	56 RxP	Kt-K3
21 Q-QB4	P-QKt3	57 B-K4	K-Kt3
22 P-B4	R-Kt3	58 R-K6	K-B2
23 R(Kt)-Q	P-K3	59 R-KR6	RxP
24 B-R4	P-K4	60 RxPch	K-B3
25 Q-Kt4	P-QR4	61 R-R6ch	K-B2
26 Q-R3	P-B4	62 R-R6	Resigns

The fifteenth game followed familiar lines in the opening, developed an interesting combination and counter-combination in the mid-game, and after an accurate ending Alekhine was able to win a P, which necessitated still more accuracy by Dr. Euwe to draw.

Fifteenth Game
Slav Defense

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	32 R-Kt	Q-R
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	33 Q-B7	QxP
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	34 R-Kt8ch	K-R2
4 Kt-B3	PxP	35 P-R3	R-KR8ch
5 P-QR4	B-B4	36 K-R2	Q-KB3
6 P-K3	P-K3	37 Q-B2ch	P-Kt3
7 BxP	B-QKt5	38 R-Kt3	Q-B5ch
8 Castles	QKt-Q2	39 P-Kt3	Q-QR5
9 Q-K2	B-Kt3	40 Q-Q3	R-R7
10 B-Q3	BxB	41 K-Kt2	Q-R2
11 QxB	Castles	42 Q-K3	Q-B2
12 R-Q	Q-K2	43 Q-KB3	K-Kt2
13 P-K4	P-K4	44 Q-Q5	R-R4
14 B-Kt5	P-KR3	45 R-Kt4	RxR
15 BxKt	QxB	46 QxR	Q-B8
16 P-Q5	KR-Q	47 Q-K8	Q-Q5
17 PxP	PxP	48 Q-B6	Q-Q6
18 Kt-R2	B-K2	49 Q-B5	Q-K5ch
19 P-QKt4	P-QR4	50 K-Kt	P-Kt4
20 Q-B3	PxP	51 P-Kt4	Q-Q5
21 QKtxP	Kt-B4	52 Q-B2	Q-KB5
22 RxRch	RxR	53 K-Kt2	P-R4
23 Q-B4	KtxKP	54 PxP	K-R3
24 QKtxP (a)	Kt-Q7	55 Q-Q	P-K5
25 KtxKt	RxKt	56 Q-Q4	Q-B5ch
26 KtxBch	QxKt	57 K-Kt	K-R4
27 P-R5	Q-B3	58 Q-R8ch	K-Kt3
28 R-KB	Q-Q	59 Q-Kt8ch	K-B3
29 P-R6	R-Q5	60 Q-Q8ch	K-B4
30 Q-R2	R-Q4	61 Q-B8ch	K-K4
31 Q-B4	R-R4	62 Q-Kt8ch	Drawn

(a) If 24 QxKt, BxKt; 25 QxB, P-K5, and White is not so well off.

Compare this game with the fourteenth. Alekhine seems to be carrying the battle, but Euwe's accurate play leads to a draw after 65 moves.

Sixteenth Game
Catalan Opening

Alekhine White	Euwe Black	Alekhine White	Euwe Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	34 QxP	KtxPch
2 P-QB4	P-K3	35 K-B2	QxQ
3 P-KKt3	P-Q4	36 KtxQ	Kt-Q7
4 B-Kt2	PxP	37 Kt-Q4	KtxPch
5 Q-R4ch	QKt-Q2	38 KtxKt	BxKt
6 Kt-QB3	P-B4	39 K-K3	B-Kt2
7 Kt-B3	P-QR3	40 Kt-B5	B-B2
8 Castles	B-K2	41 B-Q4	K-B2
9 PxP	BxP	42 B-B5	K-Kt3
10 QxBP	P-QKt4	43 B-Q6	B-Q
11 Q-KR4	B-Kt2	44 Kt-Q4	B-Q4
12 B-Kt5	Castles	45 P-R3	B-Kt3
13 QR-Q	Q-B2	46 B-B5	B-QB2
14 R-B	Q-Kt3	47 Kt-K2	B-B5
15 P-QKt4	B-K2	48 Kt-B4ch	K-B2
16 KR-Q	B-B3	49 P-KR4	P-Kt4
17 B-K3	Q-Kt2	50 PxP	PxP
18 RxKt	BxR	51 Kt-R3	K-B3
19 Kt-Kt5	Q-Kt	52 Kt-B2	B-K4
20 BxR	QxB	53 P-Kt4ch	K-K3
21 KtxRP	R-B	54 Kt-R3	K-B3
22 Kt-Kt5	R-B5	55 B-Q4ch	K-Kt3
23 QKt-K4	RxRch	56 K-K4	B-B8
24 BxR	Q-Q4	57 Kt-B2	B-Kt7ch
25 Kt-QB3	Q-K4	58 K-Q3	B-Q4
26 Kt-Kt5	Q-Q4	59 Kt-Q	B-B6
27 Kt-B3	Q-K4	60 Kt-B2	B-B5
28 P-K3	Q-KB4	61 B-K3	B-Kt6
29 P-K4	Q-Kt3	62 K-Q4	B-Kt
30 P-B3	Kt-Q2	63 K-Q3	B-K4
31 Kt-R3	P-B3	64 B-Q4	B-B5
32 Kt-B4	Q-B2	65 B-K3	Drawn
33 Q-Kt4	Kt-K4		

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Prices on Many Print Cloths Are Lowest in Years

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Prices weakened further in primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week and on many print cloth constructions they reached the lowest point seen for several years.

Sales for the week totalled far less than the week's volume of output and the agitation for radically increased curtailment by the southern mills grew so strong that in many cases the paradoxical situation arose of mill customers pleading with them to reduce production so that prices would not recede any further.

Finished goods prices have been reduced several times, to keep step with the gray goods recession, but each reduction further unsettles the confidence of finished goods buyers.

Major Losses Accepted

Major losses have been accepted by distributors for the sake of moving out their stocks of goods and clearing the way for the new season's activities. They are in the peculiar position, therefore, of prospective buyers who do not want to see lower prices, but rather the contrary to help in their sales of finished goods.

Many southern mills are planning to curtail their December operating schedules very radically, having already piled up such heavy accumulations of unsold goods that they are reaching a point of strained financial resources to carry them.

All are banking on a sharp increase in production costs in the near future by reason of new legislation involving cotton processing taxes or wage minimums and hour maximums that will result in sharply increasing mill production costs.

Cotton manufacturers figure that the increased market prices that will result from such a development will give them a large profit on their present very heavy inventory of gray goods, and at the same time will give them an impregnable competitive position in the market, with the goods on hand ready to ship.

Standard print cloth constructions moved in very limited volume this week, the 39-inch four yard 80x80s selling at 6 and 6¼ cents, as compared with 6¼ cents early in the week, while 39-inch 4.75 yard, 68x72s were bought at 5 and 5¼ cents as compared with 5¼ cents a week ago.

Narrow Goods Quiet

Narrow goods were taken in limited quantities at prices which figured slightly better in poundage price than the wide goods. Sheetings were not particularly active, but prices were fairly steady except in a comparatively few numbers.

On the heavy goods, there was trading in part waste osnaburgs, and prices were fairly steady on them.

In the fine goods division of the market there was a much steadier price tone, though in some limited trading fractionally lower quotations were registered. Combed broadcloths are moving in a very limited way at 9¾ and 10 cents for 128x68s and for 136x60s.

Combed lawns were not very active, but prices on the largest selling constructions held steady.

Fancies are rather slow and some second hand sales of certain types of fancies were reported. Marquisettes are still slow. Rayon constructions have been slow and slightly easier in price.

Senator Berry Says TVA 'Robbed' Him Of Mineral Leases

KNOXILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Senator George L. Berry accused the Tennessee Valley Authority of "robbing" him of mineral leases in the Norris Dam Reservoir.

He declared it was doubtful whether the dam was as valuable as marble that has been inundated.

The statements of Tennessee's junior Senator were made at a hearing before a three-man commission appointed to determine the value of leases held by Berry and 29 others seeking damages from the government agency.

Counsel for Mr. Berry and his associates declared witnesses would testify the marble alone under the waters of Norris Lake was worth more than $3,000,000,000.

The TVA took a divergent view.

Evans Dunn, counsel for the authority, told the commissioners "these leases have no market value" and "are not worth the paper they are written on." he added they had value "only in a condemnation case and they are unique in that respect."

Mr. Berry denied he bought the leases with the knowledge the land would be flooded by Norris Dam, first link in the TVA's flood control and "yardstick" program.

He said he knew prior to the creation of the TVA in 1933 that War Department engineers had made a design of Cove Creek (Norris Dam) that called for a barge lift. He hoped to use this, he said, in the transportation of the marble.

TVA directors at one time favored a compromise of the claims, Mr. Berry said, adding that their attitude changed later.

Leslie Morris, chief counsel for Mr. Berry, said testimony would show 1,000,000,000 cubic feet of marble in the dam basin, valued at $3 to $4.40 per cubic foot, delivered at Knoxville.

Large Amounts of Chinese Coin Finding Way to U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government financial experts said large quantities of Chinese coin—sold because of the Far Eastern hostilities—were finding their way into this country.

The Commerce Department reported $5,540,184 of silver was imported in the week ended November 26, the largest amount for any week in many months.

Of this $4,634,299 came from England and department experts said they assumed the original source was China.

Leaders Outline Basis on Which Industry And Government May Unite for Recovery

Lifting of 'Restrictive Legislation' Seen as Need for Prosperity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—American industry today disclosed that its terms for stimulating expansion and putting idle to work to halt the present recession involved the lifting of "restrictive legislation," avoidance of similar new laws and modification of the Wagner labor law.

The Congress of American Industry, meeting here under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers, furnished the nation with the most authentic and unified viewpoint of industry that has been expressed since the current recession of business became the chief national concern.

In a keynote speech, William B. Warner, president of the manufacturers' association, set forth this viewpoint, which can be safely called representative of a large segment of American industry, in a "four-way program," for co-operation among capital, government, management and labor. Mr. Warner outlined the following program:

Co-operative Program

"1. For government—Action convincing to the people of a changed attitude toward business. Encourage and stimulate business expansion by repeal or modification of those laws which have contributed to the present downward trend and avoid new legislation which will create new uncertainties, new fears. Curtail federal expenditures and let the voice of business experience be heard on matters pertaining to business interests.

"2. For management—So far as possible avoid laying off employees, and as legislative burdens are lifted go forward with expansions which will encourage and stimulate economic revival.

"3. For capital—As government restrictions are removed, make available the funds necessary to enable industry to go forward and expand both production and employment.

"4. For labor—Avoid strikes and unreasonable demands which will force production costs higher at a time when production at lower prices to the consumer is vital."

Mr. Warner provided industry's analysis of the process of business recession now under way. On top of substantial pay rises granted by industry, militant labor demands superimposed additional wage and strike burdens until mounting production costs wiped out profits, Mr. Warner declared. With the price level below the 1926 base, government officials attacked the price level. Still further, according to the association president, destroying profitable business operations.

"Government attempts to overcontrol monetary values and requests for the use of credit resulted in halting the incipient revival in new industrial financing," he said. "Simultaneously, the heavy tax on undistributed income made it more difficult to finance expansion out of profits. The effect of 'government planning' and resulting uncertainty began to be felt."

Democracy Faces Test

Mr. Warner asserted the present issue to be one between a government-controlled system with its dangers of Fascism and Communism and a free competitive system, and that America must now choose. It is Mr. Warner's expressed conviction that more government "tinkering" with industry may force democracy to "face one of its severest tests."

The association head stressed that industry expects some extension of government regulation, but that a basic change in government activity was taking place and that it is this change that has "cast this paralyzing pall over business."

Mr. Warner said in part:

"No matter about the past, the public welfare and our own demand that industry contribute its all to help the nation. We must offer wholehearted co-operation.

"Industry now reaffirms its willingness, its full and sincere desire, to aid the government in promoting a real recovery. Give it the opportunity to sit down and discuss problems common to industry and government and to help correct them.

"I, trust that if this Congress of American Industry does one thing above another it will make the offer of this co-operation so direct, and its form so useable, that no doubt will remain as to where we stand.

Favorable Conditions

"There are favorable conditions. There are still our vast accumulation of unfilled capital goods needs, plentiful credit, unusually good crop prospects. The people's purchasing power is well maintained. Railways and utilities are behind with their plant renewals. There is a great shortage of residential buildings. Are we going to let the log-jam of uncertainty, whatever its cause, hold up these prospects?

"The power to remove the major elements of hesitation is in the hands of the Government. I firmly believe that Congress should:

"1. Repeal the undistributed income tax and the capital gains tax. That would return the flow of money into industrial activity and expansion and increase employment. In the event these taxes are repealed, I would not oppose the suggested tax on manufactured goods as a substitute, if Congress should deem this necessary. Undoubtedly, the income tax base should be broadened.

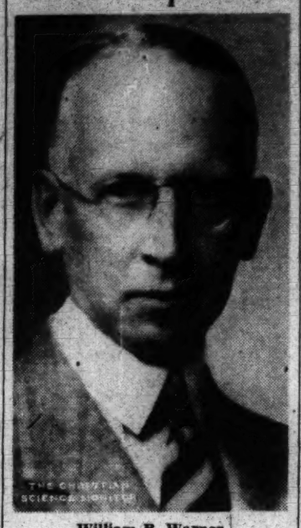
"2. Reassure business, by not passing such laws, that it need not fear new controls like those in the proposed wages and hours bill. Let the Federal Government accept and strengthen state laws which could be used for the elimination of bad practices.

"3. Curtail every needless federal expenditure, without interfering with aid for those who are in want and unable to find work or unable to work. This would leave more in the pocketbooks of those who want to buy goods instead of taking it for unproductive purposes.

"4. Modify labor laws so as to put more stability into our economic structure.

"5. While relaxing in no particular any statute which outlaws abuses contrary to the public welfare, examine all laws to correct any that are strangling progress. In doing this, Congress should direct careful attention to the prevention of monopoly or price-fixing, and to the preservation of competition."

Offers Co-operation



William B. Warner
President of the National Association of Manufacturers

Up to Government

James A. Emery, general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, told the Congress that whether the present recession developed into more serious proportions depended on action by the Federal Government to end industry's existing uncertainty by stabilizing public policies.

Like his colleagues, Mr. Emery urged "repeal or service modification of the undistributed profits tax and the elimination of the capital stock tax. He insisted that the Wagner Labor Act was creating a labor monopoly, which coerced workers who wanted to remain outside of unions. Revision of the labor law to require union responsibility was his recommendation, as it had been that of virtually every speaker before him who had touched on the labor issue.

It was the contention of Robert L. Lund, chairman of the Public Relations Committee of the Association, that industry's great failure did not lie in the lack of positive achievements, but in its failure to translate those achievements to the public.

"We manufacturers have not made the American people aware of the plain fact that while others may promise greater material rewards, it is only through more wealth being produced in factories and on farms and from the natural resources of our nation that these promises can be fulfilled," Mr. Lund said.

"Legislation does not produce wealth. It never has and it never will, and when scarcity is legislated, wealth is curtailed and there is less to divide among the American people."

Urges Co-operation

As the nation faces a new crisis in the form of another business recession, Mr. Lund declared the crying need of the day was for co-operative effort, "with every man and woman in America doing his or her part to stimulate the production and flow of more and more goods and services."

"And I believe, he said, "that such co-operation can only come through a complete understanding of the fact that industry is the one and only source of the good things which everyone seeks."

Dr. Harry L. Lutz, professor of public finance at Princeton University, told the Congress that the present recession illumfnated the fallacious economic doctrine that federal spending could prime the business pump and re-establish lasting and normal recovery. He called the "unbalanced federal budget the principal repressive influence."

Two to 10-Year Plan to Create Work Held Way to End Unemployment

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—A two-to-ten-year plan to create 3,000,000 new jobs through planned investment of $25,000,000,000 by private industry was proposed today by Lammot du Pont, president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., in an address at the National Association of Manufacturers' convention.

Du Pont pictured bringing about of a new era with eventual elimination of poverty and unemployment, through this threefold program:

1. "Development and popularization of new products."
2. "Vastly broadening the market for existing products through lowering their cost."
3. "Maintaining a rule of fair return for all effort, not excepting capital effort."

Stabilization Main Need

Industry can put this plan into effect, he said, if given a "fair opportunity" through a three-fold governmental pledge covering these points:

1. "Stabilization of tax rates over a definite period."
2. "Stabilization of fair laboring conditions over a definite period."
3. Immediate stabilization of the "legal rules" under which business must operate, subject only to "unmistakeable public demand" for amendment.

He said the actual rate of taxes, or the actual scale of wages or hours, were not as important as stabilization.

Du Pont was emphatic in saying he was criticizing "nobody" for past difficulties.

"What has been done wisely or unwisely is behind us," he said. "Let us leave it there. It is the time for post mortems."

While he suggested no detailed plans for a $25,000,000,000 financing program, a task he described as "staggering," comparable to the Government's World War financing which was managed by co-operation of all agencies du Pont, whose financial ability is respected in Wall Street, said "it is neither hopeless nor impossible."

Industrial Planning

He began his address by conceding that "the purchasing power of a part of our population is too low," that "some parts of our agriculture are disorganized," but said it was industry alone which could increase the nation's purchasing power, and that industry and science are "agriculture's greatest hope."

Pointing out that conditions in the United States are generally better than those in many other countries, he finds it not surprising "that the bulk of the responsibility for future social betterment should be placed on industry's shoulders.

"It belongs there," he continued, "and industry accepts that responsibility."

But "new jobs, new wealth, farm prosperity cannot be 'picked like dreams and theories out of the air,'" he said. "They can be produced only through planned research, planned development, and by planned expansion of plant, sales, administrative and other facilities, which means at every step the planned expenditure of capital months and years in advance of one penny of return. And this must be intelligent planning."

Must Lessen Uncertainty

The largest industries, the smallest merchant, he explained, must gauge the future in operating their business.

"Obviously, then, when the future is uncertain, business is uncertain," he said. "Today industry is blanketed by a fog of uncertainty.

"Uncertainty rules the tax situation, the labor situation, the monetary situation, and practically every legal condition under which industry must operate.

"Are taxes to go higher, lower, or stay where they are? We don't know. Is labor to be union or non-union, is the A. F. of L. or the C. I. O. to dominate it, and in any event what will be expected of the employer? It is impossible even to guess the answers. Are we to have inflation or deflation, more Government spending or less? Industry is without a scrap of knowledge of either subject. Are new restrictions to be placed on capital, new limits on profits? Industry doesn't know. The whole future is one gigantic question mark."

Du Pont gave his own definition of what a "fair opportunity" would be.

"Give industry a reasonable degree of certainty upon which it can count in planning current and future operations," he said.

Stabilization of tax rates over a definite period, plus a simplification of the tax structure" may be almost more important than the actual level of taxes," he pointed out.

New Home Mortgage Loans $660,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — New home mortgage loans made by all active savings and loan associations in the United States aggregated $660,-229,000 in the first 10 months of this year, an average of slightly more than $66,000,000 per month, it was reported by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

In the 10 months' period all active associations reported $182,226,000 in loans for new construction; $232,-931,000 for home purchases; $139,-043,000 for refinancing; $42,074,000 for reconditioning, and $63,955,000 for other purposes.

Zenith Radio Profit Has Sharp Decrease

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—Zenith Radio Corporation, reported today estimated net profit of $780,824 for the quarter ended Oct. 31, compared with $1,013,858 for the corresponding quarter last year, and $1,122,184 the previous quarter.

This was equal to $1.58 a common share for the October quarter, compared with $2.06 in the same quarter last year and $2.28 the previous quarter.

Air Express Shipment Record

NEW YORK—Air express shipments in the nation-wide system of the Railway Express Agency totaled 67,673 in October, an increase of 20.2 per cent and an all-time high for any one month since the service was started 10 years ago, the air division of the agency announced.

Steel Output Down 37 P. C. in Month

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—Reflecting the heavy slump in steel output, open hearth and Bessemer steel ingot production in November dropped nearly 37 per cent from the October level and 59 per cent from March, the 1937 peak, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

Outturn was 2,153,781 gross tons against 3,392,691 in October and 4,-323,025 in November, 1936. It was the lowest monthly volume since December, 1934, when 1,964,257 tons were produced.

For the month the industry operated at 38.22 per cent of capacity compared with 58.31 per cent in October and 76.94 per cent in November, 1936.

Despite the sharp decline in recent months the total of 48,045,241 tons of ingots produced in the first 11 months of the year was nearly 5 per cent ahead of the output in the corresponding period of 1928, the second biggest steel year on record, the institute said.

Wallace Outlines Federal Program For Recovery Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—Back in the White House, President Roosevelt was today grappling with his new recovery program. The President himself has not outlined the program. But clear views of it are emerging from other sources. Perhaps the most authoritative outline came last night from Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Secretary Wallace gave the following chart of desired national policies:

Revival of housing as outlined by the President.

Revision of taxation policy to cure injustice but to maintain revenue.

Maintenance of farm-purchasing power and protection of the consumer by enacting a workable form of the ever-normal granary.

Maintenance of the purchasing power of labor, and therefore protection of markets for farm and industrial products by a "sensible" labor program. Assurance of an abundant supply of cheap credit and capital through a "healthy" securities market, to encourage increased output and employment.

Provision of government capital in case of need to carry the burden until such time as the use of private capital takes its place.

Continuance of the approach to the revival of world peace and world trade by means of Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade agreement program.

Timing Is All-Important

This program substantially follows that which is gleaned from other sources close to the President. One possible divergence needs to be marked. Secretary Wallace speaks of "provision of government capital in case of need to carry the burden until such time as the use of private capital takes its place." Here the important words are: "In case of need." Best information on the President's plans are that he hopes his present policies of conciliation toward business will work, averting the need for a new government pump-priming program.

Moreover, the agriculture secretary does not mention budget-balancing. An end to red ink is a basis of the present program, and of course would be inconsistent with new pump-priming. Timing, therefore, is all-important. The budget-balancing program is that adhered to now; if it—and accompanying measures—failed to thaw out private capital and start the economic machine going, then a new program of government spending, as outlined by Secretary Wallace, might come into the picture.

Indeed, the whole situation as outlined by friends of the President is closely allied with the time element. The Chief Executive, as they see it, is compelled either to make concessions to the views of business, or to resort to pump-priming. He has chosen to attempt the former.

The nature of the concessions is also clear. Some of them were listed by Secretary Wallace. They include tax revision, an understanding with the public utilities, the balanced budget, orthodox currency policy, and an attempt to revive private housing.

Pump Priming Possible

Hope around the White House is that these concessions will start taking effect at least by late spring, or before Congress adjourns. During the 1938 Congressional elections, the President and the legislators alike would prefer to have recovery in progress. Thus, if the recession does not go a great deal farther than it has now gone, and if heavy industry begins to open up with the end of winter, indications are that the conciliatory policy will stick.

If, as Congress reaches adjournment time, economic conditions are still disturbing, the possibility of pump-priming and far more drastic government measures to influence and control business are expected to emerge as alternatives to conciliation. And as still a third choice, there is the chance of congressional revolt and a reversion to conservative policies, whic hwould take place despite the White House and its left-wing advisers.

Secretary Wallace's outline reflected not only conciliation toward business, but a degree of firmness that is also typical of the administration attitude. He pointed out that neither tax revision nor budget balancing would in themselves bring the country out of business recession. He said that when government spending was cut suddenly at a time when private business was not expanding, there was always danger of a downward spiral.

Defends Generous Relief

"For the sake of us all," he said, "government money might have to carry the precious human burden which private capital at the moment cannot or will not carry."

A program of generous relief spending during the present winter, in so far as that is the type of spending envisaged by Secretary Wallace, is not inconsistent with a long-range policy of conciliation. Relief spending for the immediate emergency would fall within the fiscal year 1937-38, for which the budget is already irretrievably far out of balance. A drastically cut program for next year, 1938-39, would be entirely possible.

Secretary Wallace was impartially critical of corporations, labor unions, and organized farmers. He referred to:

"The actions of highly organized groups equipped with great bargaining power which has been entrusted to them by the government."

"Among these are corporations, labor unions and farm organizations."

"These great groups all too often try to increase their profits, wages or prices without regard for the general welfare; all too often they overplay their hand and bring about either shortage or unbalanced abundance which is equally destructive."

Trading in Peanut Futures Is Planned

By the Associated Press

New York

Trading in shelled peanut futures will commence shortly in the New York Produce Exchange, officials announced today, in order to help stabilize the growing peanut industry and enable shellers and buyers to carry the crop throughout the year.

At the present time, it was explained, it is virtually impossible to purchase requirements for more than 90 days ahead. Negotiations have been started for delivery warehouses to be located in Georgia, Alabama, Virginia and Texas. The trading unit will be 30,000 pounds.

Trading rules have been prepared and submitted to peanut associations throughout the South for approval. Officials of the exchange said the move for futures trading had originated with the various associations and that virtually the entire industry had joined in asking the exchange to make facilities available.

New York Life To Reduce Loan Interest to 5 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The first action to meet frequent criticisms of the 6 per cent interest rate on life insurance policy loans will be taken by the New York Life Insurance Co.

After Jan. 1 it will offer a new policy with a 5 per cent rate. Other companies undoubtedly will follow its action.

Rates on policy loans may be cut further the next year or so. The New York Insurance Department, it is understood, will make recommendations on this subject to the joint legislative committee.

Several schemes for reducing interest rates on policy loans have been put forth in recent months. One would fix the rate at a certain level, say 1 per cent above the rate which companies allow policyholders on funds left with them. Advocates of this say the companies would realize about the same yield on these loans as they do on other investments.

Another proposal receiving consideration would have the rate set annually by the insurance advisory board. Undoubtedly these and other methods for fixing rates will come up at hearings before the joint legislative committee.

Opponents of lower interest rates on policy loans feel such a move could have far-reaching effects. Some think it would result in a definite change in company investment policies. If a cut in rates were followed by any sizeable increase in demand for loans, it would be necessary for companies to place a larger portion of funds in short-term securities instead of long-term obligations as now.

Another argument against lower rates is the large overhead cost involved and the fact that a borrower does not have to repay the loan unless he desires to, and the loan can be paid off in installments of practically any amount at any time.

New York City Bond Offering Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York City public bond offering of $11,210,000 scheduled for Dec. 15 will be dated Dec. 1 and will consist of $7,290,000 various purpose bonds, due in 2 to 16 years; $2,220,000 school and dock bonds, due in 2 to 11 years, and $1,700,000 various municipal bonds, due in 2 to 6 years. Another $78,790,000 of corporate stock will be taken by the sinking fund.

In all, the city will issue $90,000,-000 of corporate stock to replace a like amount of short-term obligations which have been issued to the City Sinking Fund as cash was withdrawn for corporate expenditures.

Prices of Raw Commodities Strongest in Three Months

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Commodity prices here have been stronger in the past week than at any time since early September. In fact, at that time they merely held their own after the sharp August decline, whereas in the last week they have actually risen. The sentiment which accompanied the September steadiness was one of worried hope, for the stock market was declining sharply at the time, whereas the sentiment now is one of long awaited relief.

The firmness of commodities was paralleled last week by firmness in stock exchange prices. As usual, commodities are moving more or less roughly in unison, despite the great variety of reasons which, for each individual commodity, are used to explain the movement.

After declining sharply in late October wheat has steadied in Chicago at between 90 and 95 cents, the chief bullish influence apparently being the short crop prospects in the Argentine. Strength has belied a good deal of bearishness based on the large plantings this fall, and wheat has done well in the bear market for commodities, being down only from $1.05 at the beginning of September to around 93 cents now, or about 11 per cent while the Moody index of 15 sensitive commodities is down from 192 to 147, or about 24 per cent.

Cotton has been holding quite firm for several weeks, at slightly below 8 cents, a point which it reached after the Oct. 8 forecast of an 18,244,000-bale crop, the largest on record. The average of private crop estimates now is a shade above this figure and textile operations have slumped considerably in the last month, but the price is steady, at least in part due to this year's crop loan.

The New York Cotton Exchange Weekly Trade Report this week says, ". . . American cotton continues to move into the new government loan stock in large volume . . . it may be estimated that at the present time the total amount of cotton on which loans have been made under the current loan program is around 3,600,000 to 3,800,000 bales . . . it would appear probable that total loan holdings will aggregate at least 7,000,000 bales. . . ." This is comparable with the peak of 6,100,000 bales reached in the summer of 1935.

Rubber rose last week when on Nov. 30 the International Rubber Regulation Committee cut the export quota for the first quarter of next year to 70 per cent, from the 90 per cent applicable through this latter half of 1937. This was an unexpectedly large cut, trade estimates having been about 75 to 80 per cent. Nevertheless unless there is a pick-up in consumption from these levels the quota will be slightly in excess of rubber consumption and might cause a very slight further increase in world rubber inventories, now equal to about six months' consumption. However, the uncertainty of the present situation is reflected in the fact that the quota was fixed only for three months, the IRRC thus reverting to its former custom after having put its quota announcements on a six-months' basis last spring.

Distant hide futures are up about 2 cents to about 11.10 cents since Thanksgiving, following the end of a month's deadlock between packers and tanners. The packers would not sell at the low price offered by the tanners, and the latter would not reach up. Finally Endicott-Johnson, shoe makers, apparently reached up. Hides statistically last spring appeared in a very tight position, but the fall in boot and shoe production has relaxed the inventory situation.

Metals have been unusually strong. American Smelting & Refining, leading custom smelter, cut its copper price twice last week, the second time to 10 cents. This apparently brought an unexpected surge of buying, and the price was promptly raised to 10½ cents after Smelting had perhaps sold a little more copper than it expected. This company, unlike the primary producers, whose price is still 11 cents, does not hold copper but puts it on the market for what it can get, and its price is therefore generally "nearer the market."

Tin also was strong last week on no important news, recovering two cents to about 45 cents after having dropped 5½ cents in November. On Dec. 10 the International Tin Committee will meet and is expected to reduce the allowable quota below the present 105 per cent of base or 1929 output. This quota is not to be compared with that of rubber, for the 100 per cent rubber export quota would bring more rubber on the market in a year than the world has ever consumed, while the full tin production quota is not up to recent 1937 rates of consumption. Good buying came into zinc last week when the price was cut ¼-cent to 5 cents at East St. Louis, but the lead market remained very dull.

Cocoa registered a gain last week, primarily on the strike of the Gold Coast native producers, who are holding their product back from the market for higher prices, in contrast with the habit of the native Dutch East Indies rubber producers who in recent years have increased their output as their net price decreased, preferring to work harder rather than to have less.

The Brazilian cocoa crop is largely sold and will not become a predominant interest in the cocoa market again until next summer, so that current cocoa prices are largely dependent on the African situation. Except for this apparently spontaneous holding back by the natives, cocoa has been one of the few world commodities in recent years not subject to control.

The improvement in prices has occurred despite a steady deterioration in the statistical position of the leading commodities in recent months. The following table shows the month-end inventories, in thousands of tons, of certain leading commodities in the last 12 months:

	Copper Domestic Refined	Lead U.S.	Zinc U.S.	Tin World
December 1936	161	172	45	21
April, 1937	100	128	14	20
August	126	104	11	21
September	144	91	14	19
October	181	101	26	19
November	225	110†	..	19

†Estimated.

	Rubber U.S.	Cocoa U.S.	Silk World
December, 1936	285	34	44
April, 1937	175		41
August	175	..	44
September	483	..	44
October	196	84	41

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Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 4
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 4
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 4
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 4

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,500,000
Previous day 2,527,000
1937 vol. to date 836,760,000
1936 vol. to date 858,883,680

Leading Steels Start Rally In Late Proceedings

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—Leading steels took on a recovery tinge in today's late stock market proceedings and many other early backsliders dug in for mild rallies.

Dealings were slow throughout, however, and moderate losses were still plentiful at the close.

Aircrafts repeated their rising performance of the preceding session and most were ahead when the rest of the list pointed downward in the morning. Selected rails and coppers edged forward at the finish, as did a few rubbers and farm implements.

Utilities were neglected, with the majority inclined to drift lower.

Transfers were around 850,000 shares.

Some Aircrafts Rise

A few aircrafts, including Douglas, Boeing and United, pushed forward.

Prominent on the retreat were Allied Chemical, American Can, Consolidated Edison, Cerro de Pasco, St. Joseph Lead, Owens-Illinois, Philip Morris, Coca-Cola, Standard Oil of California and J. C. Penney.

Narrow to up moderately were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Union Carbide, Pennsylvania, Atlantic Coast Line, N. Y. Central, Kennecott, Montgomery Ward, U. S. Gypsum, Laclede Gas, Eastmas Kodak, General Motors, Westinghouse and U. S. Rubber.

Johns-Manville slipped notwithstanding declaration of an extra dividend. Celanese weakened following deferment of a disbursement on the common.

Steel holders took a more cheerful view of matters as reports from mill centers pointed to a possible pickup in operations in the near future.

Aviation issues again attracted some attention on the belief the government may step up its spending for war materials, especially fighting planes.

Bond Market Quiet

U. S. Governments and a substantial number of corporate issues slanted downward in today's bond market. Turnover was small.

Among loans moving against the major trend were Cuba Northern Railway 5½s, Consolidated Edison 3¼s, Armour 4s, American & Foreign Power 5s and Loew's 3½s with late gains ranging from fractions to around a point.

Rails lost ground along with some industrial convertibles. Issues of Nickel Plate and New York Central were down a point or more.

With minor exceptions the Federals gave up 1-32d to 5-32ds of a point.

Japanese 6½s moved up about 1¾. Italian loans were heavy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—The curb market was droopy today in the absence of sizable buying interest.

Near the final hour losses ranged from fractions to around 2 points in leaders like Aluminum Company, Niagara-Hudson, Sherwin Williams, Gulf Oil, American Cyanamid "B," American Gas & Electric and Northern States Power "A."

Montgomery Ward "A" bucked the tide for a gain of around 2. Lake Shore Mines and Pittsburgh Plate Glass edged up fractions.

Treasury Issues Far Oversubscribed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced that the new issues of federal bonds and notes placed on sale yesterday were over subscribed by one of the largest percentages in Treasury history.

Subscriptions for the $250,000,000 worth of eight-year 2½ per cent bond were estimated at 15 times the amount available and offers for $200,000,000 worth of five-year 1¾ per cent notes were about 11 times the supply.

Value of Uruguayan Peso Raised by Cabinet Decree

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—The Cabinet has approved an exchange control decree raising the value of the Uruguayan peso to 7.60 to the pound sterling, or approximately 1.54 to the dollar.

(The New York quotation is 53 cents for the peso, or about 1.89 pesos to the dollar.)

The new rate will become effective next March. Meanwhile, banks will take import bills at a sliding scale, beginning at 8 pesos to the pound and gradually reaching the new level by March. The Banco Republica, however, will sell foreign currency at 8 pesos to the pound to the Government for debt service, to government owned concerns for imports and to private concerns for imports adjudged essential.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: An easier tendency developed in most sections of the stock market today with rayon, steel, tobacco and electrical equipment shares closing fractionally lower. The giltedged group, oils, mining shares and home rails also eased. A sharp increase in unemployment coupled with dull overnight Wall Street advices were contributing factors.

Paris: Trading was restricted in the Bourse and although closing prices were off from the previous day, some issues finished above today's lows. Electric and coal shares were heavy and Suez Canal was 80 francs net lower. Rentes showed fractional changes in both directions.

Liverpool: The disappointing action of the Buenos Aires wheat market and liquidation resulting from lower Australian freight rates, caused wheat futures to decline and close 1d to 1⅛d lower.

Air Line Orders Planes

MONTREAL—Orders have been placed by Trans-Canada Air Lines for six new Lockheed 14-H transport planes valued at $690,000. They will be delivered before August.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	36½	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
65	44	Acme Steel (4)	3	46¼	46¼	46¼	Dec 6
32⅝	7⅞	Adams Exp (.60g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (3)	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
36	16½	Addressograph (1.60)	2	22½	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
80¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	11	51¾	51	51¾	+ ⅛
8¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	10	11½	11½	11½	
5⅝	1	Allegheny	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
58½	10	Allen pf xw	1	13½	13½	13½	Nov 30
59¾	11	Allen pf $40 ww	2	14	14	14	
53½	10½	Allen pr pf	13	13⅞	13½	13½	Nov 29
46⅝	13	Allen Stl (1.60)	1	14⅝	14½	14⅝	—1
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	6	19	18½	19	
258½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	2	8	8	8	
17½	9	Allied Kid (1a)	9	163	160	163	+1½
32⅛	10	Allied Mills (2g)	1	10	9½	9½	Dec 3
31⅞	6½	Allied Stores (.20a)	5	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
85	49⅞	Allied Stores pf (5)	21	8¾	8½	8¾	
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (2½g)	46	48¾	47¾	48	+1
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	13¾	12¾	13⅝	—1
8⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	7	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	22	22	22	Dec 2
114⅞	51½	Amerada (2)	9	65⅞	63½	65⅞	+2½
101⅛	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	1	62	62	62	Nov 29
41⅝	10	Am Bank Note (1g)	6	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	15	39	34½	39	+4
121	78½	Am Can (4a)	35	82	80¼	81	—1½
174	151⅛	Am Can pf (7)	1	164	164	164	Dec 4
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	34	27½	24¾	27½	+2½
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	52½	50	52½	+2
33¾	11¼	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	9	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	95	95	95	Dec 3
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	98	96	96	Dec 6
23⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	4	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
30¾	8¼	Am Comi Alcohol	2	15½	15¼	15½	
33⅝	12½	Am Crys Sug (3½g)	6	18	14⅝	15	
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	Dec 6
17	5	Am European	1	7	7	7	Nov 30
13⅝	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	1	20½	20½	20½	Dec 4
68⅞	19	Am & For P $7 pf	1	25	25	25	Dec 4
38⅛	5¾	Am & For P 5 pf	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii $5 (1a)	5	12	11½	11½	— ½
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	24	23	24	Dec 3
52⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	3	37	36¼	37	+ ⅝
4¾	1⅛	Am Ice	2	2	2	2	
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	17¼	17¼	17½	Dec 6
17¾	6⅝	Am International	4	33⅞	33½	33⅞	— ⅛
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	4	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
125	53	Am Loco pf (7k)	26	22¾	20½	22¾	+1¾
29⅝	10⅝	Am M & Fdy (1)	5	81	79	81	Dec
13⅝	3	Am M & Met (.60)	13	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅝
68¾	24¾	Am Metal (1¼g)	16	30⅞	29	30¼	— ⅛
129½	100	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	Dec 3
16½	3	Am Power & Light	14	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
37⅞	31	Am P&L $6pf (5½k)	1	87½	87	87	+ ⅛
72½	26	AmP&L$5pf (4.68¾k)	9	36⅞	34⅜	36⅞	+1½
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	75	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅛
45⅛	15½	Am Roll Mill (2g)	18	23⅜	22	23⅜	+ ⅛
101⅝	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	6	74	73½	73½	—1
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
29	7½	Am Seating (1¼g)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
105¾	41	Am Smelt & R (5g)	55	49⅞	46¾	49⅞	+2⅜
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	123½	123½	123½	Dec 6
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	2	50¼	50	50¼	+ ⅛
73¼	22½	Am Steel Pdrs (2)	75	33⅜	29¾	33¼	+2
26½	8½	Am Stores	2	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
56⅞	26¾	Am Sugar Ref (2)	8	36⅜	36	36	— ⅜
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	107½	107½	107½	Dec 6
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	17¼	17¼	17¾	Dec 6
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	29	150	148¾	150	+ ½
99	65¼	Am Tobacco (5)	1	66½	66½	66½	
70¾	67¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	9	68½	68	68¼	
150½	128½	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	137½	137½	137½	—1½
20⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	5	7⅛	7	7	Dec 6
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	19	14	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Dec 4
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
79	26½	Am Woolen pf	4	28⅞	27	27	—3
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	16	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
79¾	27¼	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	34	34	34	Dec 2
69½	24½	Anaconda (1¾g)	331	32¾	30¼	32⅜	+1¾
97	39	Anacon W&C (4a)	4	49	49	49	+2
37½	7	Anchor Cap (.60a)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
10¼	2⅝	Andes Copper (½g)	1	14½	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
46	26	A P W Paper	1	4	4	4	Nov 23
121	78½	Arch-Dan-M (2)	2	27½	27½	27½	— ⅜
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	97½	97¾	97⅞	Dec 3
99⅛	64½	Armour Ill (.70g)	21	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
127	96	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	68	68	68	
70⅞	30	Armstrong C (2½g)	1	97⅝	97⅞	97⅛	Dec 1
16¼	4⅛	Arnold Const (1g)	7	42½	41¼	42½	+1½
17⅜	2⅝	Artloom	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Dec 4
24⅝	6⅝	Assd Dry Goods	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
101	71	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	10	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
125	81	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	72	71	71	Nov 18
57½	35	Associates Inv (3a)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
94¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	1	42	42	42	Nov 16
104	71	Atchison pf (5)	45	41⅜	39	41¾	+1⅜
55⅛	18	At Coast Line (1½g)	4	74	74	74	— ½
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	5	26½	26	26½	+1
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	Dec 3
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
116½	101¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	20⅝	20¾	20⅝	— ⅛
18½	7⅝	Atlas Corp (.80)	3	104¾	104½	104⅝	+ ⅛
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	11	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
94	38	Atlas Pow (3¾g)	4	41	41	41	—1
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (1½g)	3	46	46	46	+1
36¾	6¼	Auburn Auto	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
9½	2	Austin Nichols	10	8	8	8	
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	1	3	3	3	Dec 4
			31	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛

B

23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	43	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ½
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	29	12½	11⅝	12⅜	+ ⅜
47⅜	10	Balt & Ohio pf	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	35	35	35	Nov 24
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	3	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
32	8½	Barker Bros	4	10⅝	10	10⅜	— ⅛
35½	10	Barnsdall (1)	17	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	9	11⅞	11½	11½	Dec 6
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	Dec 6
105¾	92	Beatrice Cr pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Nov 30
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	97¼	97¼	97⅛	Dec 1
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	13	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	Dec 1
88½	84	Belg NR (3.37g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¾	Bendix Aviat (1)	28	13¼	12¼	13	+⅝
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	2	17¾	17½	17½	Dec 6
62¾	32	Best & Co (2½a)	41	33⅞	33½	33⅞	— ⅛
105½	41	Beth Steel (4g)	158	56¼	52½	56¼	+3
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	5	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	91¾	90	90	Dec 6
69¾	23	Bigelow-San (3½g)	1	26	26	26	
25⅞	13½	Black & Decker (1a)	9	15¼	14¾	15	— ⅛
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	8	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	98	28	25½	28	+2¾
48½	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	7	28	27½	27½	Dec 6
25	13¼	Bond Stores (1.60)	13	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
28	17½	Borden (1.60)	12	28½	27½	28½	+ ½
50⅝	24¾	Borg Warner (2a)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	1	½	½	½	
4½	½	Botany C M A	2	1	1	1	Dec 3
35⅝	18¼	Bower R Bear (3½g)	5	21½	20¼	21	+ ⅛
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	9	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	21	25⅝	24½	25⅝	+ ⅞
53½	29	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	47	29	27½	29½	Dec 6
8	1	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	5	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
38½	6⅞	Bklyn & Queens T	11	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
53	8	Bklyn & Q T pf	3	7¾	7½	7½	— ½
102¼	32	Bkln-Man Tr	16	10⅝	10	10⅝	— ⅜
52⅜	19¼	Bklyn-M T pf (8)	3	32	32	32	
50	35⅝	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	9	20½	20½	20½	
24½	1	Brown Shoe (3)	1	36	36	36	Dec 6
25¼	6½	Bruns-Balke (1g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
14⅜	2¼	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	6	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
13	2½	Budd Mfg	7	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	
45¼	10¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	24	4½	4½	4½	— ⅜
65¼	26	Bullard Co (2g)	2	22	21½	22	+1
18⅜	6¾	Bulova Watch (4a)	14	33½	33¼	33½	
35⅝	15	Burlington Mills (1)	4	7	6¾	7	
11¾	1¾	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	9	17¼	17½	17⅞	— ⅛
39	7½	Bush Terminal	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
18⅛	5½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	8½	8¼	8½	— ¼
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros (.60)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
9¼	2¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	7	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
33¾	6	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	5	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
34⅜	12½	Byers Co	6	10⅞	10½	10½	Dec 6
		Byron Jackson (2a)	*4	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅜

C

48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	22	21⅞	22	— ⅜
52⅛	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Nov 19
6⅛	1	Callahan Z-Ld	6	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
20¼	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1a)	6	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	19	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	28	8¼	8	8¼	— ⅛
61½	28	Cannon Mills (2)	2	36	36	36	
18½	6	Cap Adm A (½g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	13½	Carpenter Stl (1.85g)	2	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	1	4	4	4	
191⅝	80	Case (J I) (6g)	8	97	93	97	+1½
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	13	51½	50	50⅝	+ ⅜
105¼	101	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	101	101	101	Dec 2
41¾	17	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	86	17½	16½	16⅞	—1⅛
115	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	92	92	92	Dec 2
48⅛	21	Celotex (1.20g)	1	25	25	25	—1
39¼	24	Cent Aguirre (3.38g)	3	28¼	28	28¼	— ⅛
12⅜	2	Cent Fdy	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
41⅜	8	Cent RR NJ	8	11	10¼	11	Dec 3
24¾	4	Cent Viol Sug (½g)	7	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅜
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.60g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
86⅜	35¼	Cerro de Pas (4a)	11	42¼	41¼	42⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	3½	Certain-teed	3	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
63¼	25⅝	Champ Pap & F (2)	1	30	30	30	
48		Checker Cab	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	Dec 2
68⅜	21	Ches & Ohio (3a)	*13	38⅞	36½	38⅝	+ ⅜
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	+ ⅜
90½	40	Ches Corp (3a)	*10	45	44½	44⅝	+ ⅜
4⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	3	1½	1½	1½	Nov 30
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Dec 3
6⅜	1	Chi & N W	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	4	6	5½	5½	Dec 6
4	1	Chi Gt West	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Dec 4
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	8	13¼	13½	13¼	
3¼	⅛	Chi M St P & P	7	1⅝	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	7	12	11⅜	12	
45	29	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
3⅝	1	Chi RI Is & P	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	2	2¾	2½	2¾	Dec 4
10½	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	3	3½	3	3½	— ⅛
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Dec 3
22½	12	Chick Cot Oil	2	13	13	13	Dec 6
15⅞	2	Childs Co	2	5	4⅝	5	
136⅝	82½	Chrysler (10g)	206	89¼	84¾	88⅝	+ ⅜
21⅜	11	City Ice & F (2)	4	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19⅝	9	City Stores	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Dec 6
48	22	Clark Equip (4.50g)	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
48⅛	22	Clev Graph B (1½g)	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
37	24½	Climx Molyb (.60g)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
29⅜	13½	Clueti Peabody (1)	9	28⅞	28	28	— ⅛
179½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	1	135	135	135	—3½
58	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	Dec 6
25⅝	8½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	24	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
104½	85½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	26	98½	95½	95½	Nov 30
63⅝	30¾	Coll & Alk (4g)	2	34	34	34	+1
51⅞	11¾	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	25	25	25	
32	19	Columb Br A (1.60g)	10	17	15⅝	17	+ ⅝
31½	17½	Colum Br B (1.60g)	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
30⅞	4⅝	Colum G&El (.40g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Dec 6
169	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	30	8⅞	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	1	78½	78¼	78½	Dec 6
46⅝	27	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	8	15	15	15	
125⅝	66	Colum Carbon (4a)	1	31	31	31	Nov 27
69¼	33½	Comi Credit (4a)	5	73¾	73	73	
114	84	Comi Credit pf (4¾)	5	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅝
80½	38½	Comi Invest Tr (4a)	2	84	84	84	Nov 27
120	95	Comi I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	95	95	95	+1
21¼	8	Comi Solv (.60)	12	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
4½	1	Conwith & Sou	68	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
75⅝	34	Conwith & So pf (3)	1	42	42⅛	42	
19⅛	4⅝	Conde Nast	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
45½	21	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	3	34¾	34	34	— ⅛
19¼	8	Congress Cigar (1g)	5	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
33⅝	8	Consol Aircraft	34	14⅜	13¾	14⅜	+1⅛
18⅝	4⅝	Consol Cigar	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
40⅞	22	Consol Edison (2)	104	25⅞	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
108	93	Consol Edison pf (5)	4	101¾	100½	100½	—1
8¾	1	Consol Film	5	1⅝	1⅝	1½	
18⅝	4½	Consol Film pf	2	7½	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	5	4½	4¼	4½	— ⅛
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80a)	32	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
105⅞	100¼	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	Dec 1
10⅜	3½	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	4	4	4	Dec 6
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13¼	3	Consol Coal	1	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
53¾	16	Consol Coal pf	2	19	19	19	Nov 30
92½	80½	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	86	86	86	Dec
37⅝	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	16	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
37⅝	7½	Cont Baking A	5	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	1	Cont Baking B	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
100⅜	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	3	83½	81¾	83½	+2¾
69⅝	40¾	Cont Can (3)	30	41¾	41¼	41¾	
108⅜	108	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	107½	107½	107⅝	— ⅛
35¾	8½	Cont Dia Fib	14	7½	7½	7½	
42⅜	33	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	38¾	38	38½	— ⅛
3⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
49	34	Cont Oil Del (1a)	25	31	30	31	+ ⅛
38⅝	9½	Cont Steel (1)	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
71¾	60½	Corn Products (3)	10	61½	60¾	61½	+ ⅜
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	10	165⅝	165⅛	165⅝	+1⅜
7	3	Coty	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
56½	32½	Crane Co (1g)	10	36¼	35¾	36	— ⅛
115	88⅝	Crane Co cv pf (8)	1	113¾	113¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
7	3¼s '45-43	106.31	106.25	106.25
4	3¼s '46-44	106.25	106.26	106.26
4	4s '44-44	111.27	111.27	111.27
10	3¾s '47-43	103.4	103.4	103.4
2	3s '48-46	104.24	104.21	104.21
16	2¾s '51-47	116.9	116.9	116.9
7	2½s '53-49	101.14	101.10	101.10
2	2½s '54-51	99.3	99.1	99.3
15	3s '55-51	100.23	100.2	100.22
56	2¾s '60-55	103.24	103.22	103.23
		101.13	101.11	101.12

Home Owners' Loan

4	2¾s '49-39	101.2	101.2	101.2
3	3s '52-44	102.25	102.25	102.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s '48	90	90	90
3	Alb P Wrap 6s '46	55¾	55½	55¾
6	Alleghany 5s '44	75	75	75
18	Alleghany 5s '50 st	33	32½	33
27	Allis Chalmers 4s '52	102¼	101¾	102
13	Am & ForP 5s 2030	57½	57¾	57½
1	Am Ice 5s '53	97½	97¾	97½
17	AmIGChem 5½s '49	102¾	102½	102½
16	Am T&T 5½s '43	112¾	112¾	112½
14	Am T&T cv 4½s'39	100½	100½	100½
19	Am T&T 3½s '61	100¾	100 7-32	100¼
13	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	102	100¾	100¾
2	Arm Del 4s '57	86¾	101¾	101¾
6	Arm Del 4s '58	86½	86¼	86¼
8	AT&SF 4s '95	108½	108	108½
1	AT&SF ad 4s '95 st	103½	103½	103½
1	AT&SF 4s 1995-55	106	105	105
10	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	105½	104&	104¾
13	A C Line 1st 4s '52	91¾	91¾	91¾
5	A C Lines 4½s '64	75	75	75
1	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	78¾	78½	78½
6	Bald Loco 5s '40 st	29½	29½	29½
14	B&O rfg 4s '95	102	102	102
14	B&O rfg 5s '95	85	84½	85
11	B&O 5s '96 P	46¾	46½	46½
11	B&O 5s 2000 D	45½	44¾	45½
20	B&O cv 4½s '60	49¾	44¾	44¾
8	B&O 4s '48	39¾	39½	39¾
5	B&O 5s S W '50	39¾	39½	39¾
1	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	64	62¾	62¾
4	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	126¾	126¾	126¾
4	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	100	99¾	99¾
19	Boston&Me 5s '67	92¾	92½	92½
11	Boston &Me 5s '55	52¼	51¾	52¼
30	12½ Detroit & Mackinac	10	7	7
12	BotConM 6½s '34ct	11	11	11
22	Bklyn Edis 3½s '66	9	9	9
15	Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66	102¾	102¼	102¾
3	Bklyn U Gas 5s '45	107½	107¼	107¼
9	Bklyn U Gas 5s '57 B	89	87	87
9	Buf R&P 4½s '57	87	87	87
2	Bush Term 5s '55	41½	41¼	41½
1	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	54	54	54
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '35	116¼	116¼	116¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114	114	114
6	Can Pac 5s '54	107½	107¼	107¼
22	Can Pac 4s perp	102½	102½	102½
23	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	87	86½	86½
32	Cen o Ga 5s 59 C	9¼	8¾	8¾
2	Cen Pac 5s 60	77	77	77
3	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	98½	98¼	98¼
3	Certain-td 5½s 48	62%	62½	62½
4	ChampionPaP&P4s50	105¼	105¼	105¼
15	CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	95¾	95¾	95¾
1	CB&Q 4½s 77	108	108	108
3	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	103¾	103½	103½
17	Chi & E Ill 5s 51	106	105¾	105¾
13	Chic Gt West 4s 59	17	16¾	16¾
2	Chi I & L 6s 47	19	18¾	18¾
82	CMStP&Pac 5s 75	14	14	14
24	CMStP&P ad 5s 2000	10	10	10
5	CM&SP gen 4s 89	4¼	4	4¼
30	Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	30	30	30
10	Chi & NW cv 4¾s 49	12¼	12¼	12¼
4	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	7¾	7¼	7¾
4	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	12	11¾	11¾
14	CRI&P 4s 87	20¼	20¼	20½
9	CRI&P 4½s '32 A	8	8½	8¾
10	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	5½	5¾	5¾
1	CRI&P 4s '88	19¾	19¾	19¾
24	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	9	9	9
3	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105½	105½	105½
3	Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	93¾	93¾	93¾
3	Ch&W Ind 4s '52	98¼	98½	98¼
2	Childs Co 5s '43	64¾	64¾	64¾
1	Cinn.Gas&E 3¼s '66	102¾	102¾	102¾
12	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	105	104¾	104¾
7	CCC&StL 4½s '77	72¾	72	72½
2	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	86½	86½	86½
7	ClevCinChi&St L	104½	103¾	104¼
7	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	104½	103¾	104¼
11	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	102¼	102¼	102¼
4	Col F&I 5s '43	95	94¾	94¾
1	Col&Se 4½s '88	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Colombia G 5s '32 May	46	46	46
6	Colombia G 5 1961	95	95	95
5	Col Fuel & I 4s '63	92¾	92	92
22	Com'l Cred 3½s2'51	106	106	106
10	Comi Cred 2¾s '42	96½	96¼	96½
6	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	100	100	100
20	Con Edis 3¼s '46	104	103½	104

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22	8¾	Conn Ry & L pf	60	8¾	8½	⅜	Dec 3
87	65	Consol Cigar pf (7)	20	66¼	66¼	66¼	Nov 18
95	63	Cons Cigpptww (6½)	30	69	68½	68½	Nov 1
94	68	Cons Cig pr pf (6½)	20	70	70	70	Dec 3
77	46¾	Corn Exchange (3)	10	49	49	49	Dec 6
17⅞	3	Cuba RR pf	20	6	6	6	
127	75	Cuban-Am S pf ctf (18k)	140	80	77	80	Dec 6
62	27	Cushman Sd pf	30	24	24	24	Dec 6
109	96½	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	40	101	100	101	Dec 3
22	5	Detroit & Mackinac	10	7	7	7	— ½
30	12½	Detroit & Mac pf	60	13	13	13	Dec 3
122	106	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	10	32	32	32	Dec 6
115½	109½	Duquesne Lt 1 pf (5)	20	107	107	107	Nov 29
164	150	Eastman Kod pf (6)	30	114½	114½	114½	— ¾
115½	100	Endicott-John pf (5)	10	158	158	158	Dec 3
80	75⅜	Erie & Pitts (3½)	150	103½	102	102¼	— ¾
5⅜	1	Fairbanks Co	20	76	76	76	Sep 10
28	7½	Fairbanks pf	90	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ¼
103	74	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	10	10½	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
39¾	25½	Filene's Sns (1.70x)	10	74	74	74	Nov 24
98	80	Food Mach pf (4½)	10	26	26	26	Oct 5
135	67	Foster Wheeler pf	30	85½	85	85½	— ¾
117	102	Freeport Sul pf (6)	50	70	70	70	Dec 4
73	20½	Fuller pr pf	50	105½	105½	105½	— ½
48⅛	6½	Fuller 2 pf	10	30¾	29	29	Dec 6
33	10⅛	Gamewell	10	13	13	13	
106¼	88	Gannett pf (6)	50	15½	15½	15½	Dec 6
153	117	Gen Baking pf (8)	40	90	90	90	Dec 6
152	110	Gen Cigar pf (7)	20	121½	121	121½	Dec 4
64⅛	33	Gen G & El cv pf	10	110	110	110	Nov 26
134	117	Gen Mills pf (6)	20	118¾	118¾	118¾	+ ¾
110	103¾	Gen Pr Ink pf .6)	10	104½	104½	104½	Dec 1
117½	85	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	10	85	85	85	Nov 24
88	13½	Gen Steel Cast pf	550	28	27½	27¾	+3¼
105½	95	Gen Time Int pf (5)	10	95	95	95	
115	96	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	10	96	96	96	Oct 28
98	55	Goth Silk H pf (7)	10	60	60	60	Nov 24
145½	131	Gt W Sug pf (7)	10	131½	131½	131½	Nov 29
64¼	50½	Green B & W (7½gt)	10	50½	50½	50½	Nov 24
98	60	Greene Cananea (3a)	10	60	60	60	Nov 15
59	12	Guantanamo Sug pf	10	22	22	22	+2½
108	88	Hack W pf A (1¾)	40	33	33	33	Dec 3
105	92	Hamilton W pf (6)	20	97½	97½	97½	
140	123	Hartn-Walk pf (6)	10	92	92	92	Nov 30
106½	70¼	Hat Corp pf (6½)	10	127	128	128	Nov 3
166	129	Helme pf (7)	30	71	70¾	70¾	Nov 18
135½	125	Hercules P pf (6)	100	132½	130	132½	Nov 29
120½	93	Holland S pf (5)	10	129	129	129	
114¾	109	Holly Sug pf (7)	100	101	101	101	
72	39	Illinois Cent LL (4)	20	109½	109½	109½	Nov 27
143	132	Ingersoll Rd pf (8)	60	43	43	43	+1
111½	98	Interch Corp pf (6)	50	132	132	132	Dec 1
10	2¾	Int Ry Cent Amer	30	100	100	100	Dec 6
87⅛	24	Int Ry C Am pf (5k)	30	3	3	3	Oct 8
110	101	Int Silver pf (10k)	70	71	71	71	Dec 3
107½	72¼	Intrst D Strs pf (7)	10	75½	75½	75½	Dec 2
127	116	Island Crk C pf (6)	10	121	121	121	Dec 2
126	120	Johns-Man pf (7)	10	118	118	118	Nov 9
136	64¾	Jones&L S pf (5½k)	110	73¾	73½	73½	— ½
121	115½	Kan C Pow pf (5½k)	100	83	80	80	Dec 1
110	80	Keith-A O pf (5½k)	10	105	105	105	Dec 3
109½	90	Kendall pf (6a)	140	15¾	14¾	15¾	— ⅞
71	20½	Kinney (G R) pf	40	91	90	90	Nov 29
33½	12	Kinney (G R) pr pf	10	22	22	22	Dec 1
27½	6	Laclede Gas	20	16½	16½	16½	+1½
41⅛	8	Laclede Gas pf	790	17	17	17	+5
203	100	Lehigh P C 4% pf (4)	710	29	23½	27¾	+8¼
110	101	Loose-W B 5% pf (5)	10	100	100	100	Nov 30
147¾	125	Lorillard pf (7)	10	102¾	102¼	102¼	Nov 22
132½	123⅛	MacAnd & F pf (6)	20	132½	132½	132½	Dec 6
21½	6	Manati Sug pf ct	50	12½	12¾	12¾	Nov 19
39	10	Manhattan Ry gtd	10	17	17	17	Dec 1
3½	1	Market St Ry	100	1½	1½	1½	Nov 8
20	3	Market St Ry pf	50	5	5	5	Nov 29
39	8½	Market St Ry 2 pf	10	8¾	8¾	8¾	Nov 23
6½	1½	Market St Ry 2 pf	10	1¾	1¾	1¾	
166	142	Math Alkali pf (7)	10	148½	148½	148½	Dec 3
111	93	Maytag 1 pf (6)	20	94	93	93	Nov 22
44	35	Maytag pf xw (3)	30	36	36	36	Aug 9
113½	78½	McLellan Sto pf (6)	10	80	78½	78½	Dec 1
101	70	Mead Corp pf (6)	30	70	70	70	
47¾	20	Mengel 5% pf (2½)	10	22	22	22	+1
41	14	Merc & M Tr	10	14	14	14	Dec 3
122	87	Midland Stl 1 pf (8)	10	94	94	95	+3¾
106	91	Milw Elec Ry pf (6)	10	91	91	91	Oct 26
124	98¾	Minn-Hon pf B (6)	30	104	104	104	Dec 6
6¾	⅞	Minn St P&SSM LL	100	2	2	2	Dec 4
66½	20¾	Morris & Ess (3⅞)	30	41½	41	41	— ⅝
99¾	58¼	Mullins pf (7)	30	62¾	61	61	—1½
108½	102	Murphy pf (6)	10	105	105	105	Dec 3
47½	10	Nash Chat & St L	140	15¾	14¾	15¾	— ⅞
112½	107¾	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	*10	108	108	108	Nov 27
142	104½	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	30	108¾	108¾	108¾	Dec 6
130	127	Nat Lead pf B (6)	10	135	135	135	Dec 6
100	99½	Newberry 5% pf (5)	10	100	100	100	+ ½
37	9	New Orl Tr Mex	10	11	11	11	Dec 3
12⅞	2¾	NY Dock	200	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
25⅝	5	NY Dock pf	10	11	11	11	Dec 1
135	110	NY & Harlem (5)	10	114	114	114	Dec 6
137	113	NY & Harlem pf (5)	10	113	113	113	Nov 24
97	69	NY Lack & W (5)	10	69	69	69	Oct 22
70½	30	NY Shipbuilding pf	20	60	60	60	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant; (xw) without warrant; (d) 1-25 share of $3 pf stock.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
112¼	73	NY Steam 6% pf	40	106	106	106	Dec 3
102⅜	103⅝	NY Stm 5½ pf ctf 9	50	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	Sep 30
102¾	63½	NY Steam 6% pf	50	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	Nov 30
92	92	NY Steam 6% pf ct	140	92	92	92	Dec 6
114	102	Norfolk & W pf (4)	10	105	105	105	Sep 28
105	91	Northern Central (4)	30	93	93	93	Nov 10
53¼	34	Northwest Teleg (3)	110	35¾	35	35	Nov 29
40	15	NorwkT&R pf (3½k)	10	16	16	16	Nov 23
114	90	Omnibus pf (8)	30	98	98	98	Dec 6
140	125	Otis Elevator pf (6)	75	48	48	48	
75	48	Outlet (2a)	30	120	120	120	Dec 3
115	114	Outlet pf (7)	10	50	50	50	Nov 27
15⅜	2½	Pac Coast	10	10	10	10	Jun 10
4⅞	7½	Pac Coast 1 pf	10	5	5	5	+ ⅛
27¼	4	Pac Coast 2 pf	10	14	14	14	
152	110	Pac Tel & Tel (8)	60	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
149	133	Pac T & T pf (6)	60	115¾	115	115	—1
121	29	Panhandle pf	20	136	136	136	
109⅞	95	Paraffine pf (4)	10	44¾	44½	44½	Dec 6
116¾	110¼	Peoples Dr pf (6½)	10	95½	95½	95½	Nov 3
91	35	Pere Marquette pf	10	114	114	114	Nov 24
87	36	Pere Marq pf pf (5)	20	46	38½	40	—1½
14	2¼	Philip Morris pf (7)	100	39	38	39	Dec 6
87¼	50	Phila Rapid Transit	30	3¾	3¾	3¾	Nov 24
74½	27	Phila Rap Transp pf	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	Nov 30
56	37	Phillips Jones pf (7)	30	50	50	50	Nov 29
47½	8½	Phoenix H pf (3½)	20	39¾	39¾	39¾	Nov 26
100½	48¾	Pirelli (1.68½gt)	20	37	37	37	Nov 19
117	117	Pittsburgh & W Va	20	14	14	14	—1
175	165	Pitt C C & St L (5)	10	117	117	117	—2½
190	174½	Pittsburgh Ft W (7)	30	166	166	166	Aug 10
122	45	Pittsburgh Ft W pf 7)	40	176½	176½	176½	Nov 26
27	25	Pittsburgh Steel pf	110	46	45	46	Nov 8
45	45	Pitts Stl 5% pf	10	27	27	27	Dec 3
28	9	Pittsburgh Stl pr pf	20	43	43	43	Dec 1
141	97¼	Pittsburgh T Coal pf	200	10	10	10	—2
167	167	Pittsburgh United pf	20	99	99	99	+1
118⅞	114½	Pitt Yng & A pf (7)	10	167	167	167	Oct 29
162¾	132	Procter & G pf (5)	30	116	116	116	Feb 16
112¾	107½	Pure Oil pf (8)	10	138	138	138	+2
28½	6		20	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	
83	50	Real Silk Hos pf	100	7½	7½	7½	— ½
110	79	Rems & Sara (8)	100	50½	50	50	Oct 21
139	88	Rev C & B pf (7)	30	79	79	79	Nov 30
95¾	80	RevC&B5½%pf(5½)	90	90	90	90	
87	55	Reynolds Tob (3.60g)	30	60	60	60	Nov 22
113	100	Safe St 7% pf (7)	30	60	60	60	Nov 30
113	90	Safe St 6% pf (6)	10	104	104	104	Dec 4
103	92	Safe St 5% pf (5)	20	93	93	93	
20¾	3½	StL Southwestern	10	92	92	92	Nov 13
37½	10	StL Southwestn pf	20	6	6	6	
45¼	34½	Scott Paper (1.55g)	70	10	10	10	Nov 30
44	24½	Sheaffer Pen (2½gt)	210	39¾	38¾	39¾	+ ½
197	87	Sioss-Sh Stl (1½gt)	10	27	27	27	Nov 30
120	96	Sioss-S Stl pf (6)	120	72½	71	72½	+1½
155	130	Sou P R Sug pf (8)	40	100	100	100	Dec 4
50	40	Spalding 1 pf	10	38	37	37	Dec 6
95½	49	Spear & Co pf (5½)	10	75	75	75	Nov 30
125	118	Spicer pf A (3)	40	40	40	40	Nov 30
57½	42	Spiegel pf (4½)	100	51	50	50	— ½
93½	55	Sun Oil pf (6)	120	118½	118	118	—1½
94	40	Taleott pfc pf (2¾a)	40	43½	42¼	43½	Nov 18
117¾	110	The Fair pf (7)	20	57	57	57	Dec 4
106¾	80	Twin City pf (7k)	30	48	48	48	Dec 6
20½	4¾	United Biscuit pf (7)	10	113	113	113	Dec 2
173	154½	United Dyewood pf (7)	30	82¼	82	82	Nov 23
169	147	US Distributing pf	50	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
164	135	US Gypsum pf (7)	*20	162	162	162	+ ¾
208	209	US Tobacco pf (7)	30	149	149	149	Nov 20
115	97	Univ Leaf T pf (8)	20	136	135	136	Dec 2
58½	16	Univ Pict 1 pf	100	34½	34½	34½	— ½
115	97	Vadsco pf	20	25½	25½	25½	Nov 23
80	66	Van Raalte 1 pf (7)	30	88¾	87¾	87¾	Nov 24
88	85	Vick Shr & Pac (5)	50	86	86	86	Sep 27
115	107	Vick Shr & P pf (5)	10	86	86	86	Apr 17
13¾	3½	Va Iron Coal & Coke	20	107	106	106	Dec 6
37	8	Va Iron C & C pf	30	4	4	4	Dec 3
98	52	Vulcan Detin (3g)	10	13	13	13	+ ⅛
122½	117¾	Vulcan Det pf (7)	10	65	65	65	Nov 12
16	2½	Wabash pf B	30	4¾	4¾	4¾	Dec 1
82½	82½	Webster Eisenlohr pf	10	82½	82½	82½	Jul 27
2¼	1	Wells Fargo	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	Nov 19
108	84	W Penn El A (7)	120	89	89	89	— ¼
88	88	W Penn El 7% pf (7)	40	98½	98	98	—1
103	76	W Penn El 6% pf (6)	20	98	98	98	Dec 3
123½	117¾	W Penn P 7% pf (7)	30	119¼	119	119	+ ¼
118½	110½	W Penn P 6% pf (6)	30	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ¼
170	119	West El & M pf (6g)	10	134½	134½	134½	Dec 1
39	31½	Weston El In A (3)	10	35	35	35	Nov 22
115	75	Wheeling & L E	40	75	75	75	Oct 19
125	93	Wheel & L E pf (5½)	10	93	93	93	Nov 30
112½	84⅜	Worth P&M pf A	10	83	83	83	Nov 27
138	38	Wright Aero (2g)	50	74	68¾	74	+8½
143	85	Yell Trk 7%pf (7)	150	95	95	95	+8½

Premium on Silver To Be Continued, It Is Indicated

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Treasury opened the closet door long enough today for the Far West to see that its Christmas present would be continuation of a premium price for silver.

A presidential proclamation will fix the price which the Treasury will pay next year for newly mined domestic silver.

The current proclamation, expiring Jan. 1, calls for a price of 77.57 cents an ounce, or more than 32 cents above the world price. The new price is not expected to be much different, if at all.

Some conservative monetary advisers have regarded the premium price for silver as inflationary, but westerners have declared that its abandonment would shut down mines and throw thousands of men out of work.

Secretary Morgenthau told a press conference yesterday he would not know next year's price for domestic silver "until the President gets out his proclamation."

"That infers there will be a proclamation," he was reminded.

"That's correct," he replied.

If the Administration proposed to start buying domestic silver at the world price of about 45 cents an ounce, it would not require a proclamation and would be accomplished under the Silver Purchase Act of 1934.

The Treasury continued yesterday to buy world silver at 45 cents an ounce in spite of a sharp 2-cent fall in the world price on the London market to 41.44 cents.

The silver-buying program, proponents contend, helps the Treasury as well as the producers. Regardless of what the department pays for silver, they argue, the metal goes into the Treasury at the value of $1.29 an ounce under the law and thus creates a "paper" profit.

Actually, the Treasury does not spend the profit, which would be inflationary. When it buys silver, it pays for the metal with silver certificate currency issued in the exact amount of the purchase price.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Dec. 4: Receipts, $44,166,000; Year Ago $8,485,175; Year Ago 13,660,000; Two Years Ago 18,218,600; Jan. 1 to Date 2,629,736,650; Year Ago 3,315,283,000; Two Years Ago 3,156,732,000.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
1000	Aero Sup Mfg B	3½	3½	3½
500	Ainsworth	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Air Devices	1½	1	1
1000	Air Investors	1½	1	1½
200	Air Ry cv pf	1½	1½	1½
30	Ala Pow 6% pf (6)	74	74	74
600	Alum Co Am	82	82	82
100	Alum Ltd	79	77½	79
700	Am Capital B	88	86	86
100	Am Centrifugal	⅝	⅝	⅝
175	Am Cit P&L(3k)	1½	1½	1½
100	AmCPLAww(3%k)	39	38¾	39
200	Am Cit P&LB (.30g)	39¼	38¾	39¼
100	Am Cyan B (.80a)	23	23½	23½
100	Am Equities (.10g)xd	23	22½	23
100	Am For&ARee (1a)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1600	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	13	13	13
200	Am Gen	39	38½	39
100	Am Gen 52 pf (2)	4½	4½	4½
100	Am Hard Rub	25	25	25
200	Am Light & T (1.20a)	15¾	15½	15½
200	Am Maracaibo	14	13⅞	13⅞
100	Am Meter (1g)	11	11	11
1200	Am Republics (.10g)	24½	24¼	24¼
1100	Am Sec Fd (.20g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
1000	Am Sup Pow (.6Ug)	7¼	7	7
200	AmSup P 1 pf (6)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Anch Post F	79	78	79
1400	Ang Wupp (.30g)	2	2	2
11900	Arctur Rad Tube	4	3¾	3¾
1300	Ark Nat Gas	½	½	½
100	Ark Nat Gas A	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	Asso G & El A	4½	4½	4½
200	Asso G & El pf	1½	1½	1½
2100	Asso G&El war	9¼	9¼	9¼
10	AtlBrm&Co pf (5)	⅞	⅞	⅞
15000	Atl Cst Line A (3g)	80	80	80
200	Atlas Corp war	31	31	31
200	Atlas Ply (1¾g)	1½	1½	1½
100	Austin Silver M	14	14	14
200	Automat Prod	2	2	2
300	Auto V Mach (¾a)	2	2	2
40	Axton Fis.A	7½	7½	7½
100	Babcock & Wil (5g)	17	16½	16½
700	Baldwin Loco war	4¾	4¼	4¼
100	Baldwin Rub (¼a)	16	16	16
100	Bardst'n Dis (.075g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1100	Barium Stn Sti	1½	1½	1½
100	Bathiron Wks (6%f)	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Beach Aire	4½	4½	4½
400	Bell Aire	1½	1½	1½
100	Berk & Gay Furn	12¾

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

'Don Juan's' Sesquicentennial

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Prague

On Oct. 29, 1787, in the Prague Standetheater (Theater for the Nobility), Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was given for the first time, with the composer conducting. Prague made the date the occasion for a week's celebration this year. Mozart lived much in the Bohemian capital and liked to stay with his many friends, particularly at Duschek's dream-like villa, "Bertramka." As everything in this old town remains much as it was, so the memory of Mozart lives on in every corner of the narrow streets through which he passed.

The apex of the week's music was the new production of "Don Giovanni" on the same stage as that of 150 years ago. The musical and dramatic standard of the performance was high. Václav Talich, conductor of the Czech National Opera and the Prague Philharmonic, is a conductor with a big style. A native of Prague, he lived for some time in Stockholm, where, beginning as a concert conductor, he developed into a musician to whom even the last secrets of the operatic stage were disclosed. A romanticist by nature, as well as a tenacious and thorough worker, he was obliged to master the lightness of the Mozartean style. In "Don Giovanni," after months of rehearsal, he achieved his aim. It was a mature and, technically, an outstanding achievement, precise and alive even down to the semi-quavers of the rapid tempo. The orchestra followed his beat with great elasticity. It possessed the warm yet disciplined sound inherent in Bohemian violins. One might almost say that the preparation was too thorough. In some passages Talich was inveigled by his technical mastery into tempos that exceeded even the Mozartean allegros and prestos.

The solution of the scenic problem was happy. The producer, Luděk Mandaus, had arranged the action into a number of scenes corresponding to the musical numbers. F. Muzika was responsible for the décors, which in boldness of outline and color reminded one of the experiments of the Paris surrealistic theater. In order to avoid waits during the changes of scenery (the theater, built in 1781, has no modern stage equipment) draperies are drawn in the intervals in which arias or ensembles are sung. The whole entertainment thus takes on a light-hearted, artificial character. The finale furnishes the climax to this policy of anti-realism. For after the close of the curtain Anna, Elvira, Zerlina, Leporello, Ottavio and Masetto appear in front of the footlights to sing that entrancing sextet which is, unfortunately, so seldom performed and with which Mozart endeavors to temper the last scene. As they sing, the lights in the auditorium slowly go up until the whole magnificent, gaily decorated rococo building is illuminated.

In the title role Vilém Zitěk proved his histrionic talent and the power of his plastic, well-trained voice. The following names must also be mentioned: Luděk Mandaus as Leporello, Hanuš Theins as Masetto, and the fine coloratura singer, Mila Kočová, as Elvira. Ottavio was taken by Jindřich Blažiček, but, as is often the case on the Czech stage, the tenor part was weaker. Zofie Napravilová (Donna Anna) and Ota Hofakova (Zerlina) have beautiful soprano voices. To those who are not Czechs it must always seem incredible that Mozart can be sung at all in a language so full of consonants.

The Deutsche Theater contributed two performances to the Mozart celebrations. In a delightful production of "The Magic Flute," conducted by Karl Rankl and produced by Renato Mordo, we heard the young American soprano, Harriet Henders, as Pamina. A sense of style, taste, musicianship and acting talent accompany a well-disciplined voice of rare charm. The young tenor, Kurt Baum, also a skillful singer, sang Pamino. He also appeared as Belmonte in the "Entführung aus dem Serail," three days later, with Rose Constanze as his partner. The extreme plasticity and bright timbre of her coloratura voice are specially suitable for Mozart. Fritz Zweig was the conductor of the evening. Particularly at home in light opera, he accompanied with great discernment.

Among the concerts dedicated to Mozart that given by the Vienna Philharmonic under Bruno Walter was memorable. One has rarely heard the E flat major Symphony given with such illuminating clarity, or listened to such a finished performance of the D minor Piano Concerto, which Bruno Walter himself played and conducted from the piano stool.

There was, apart from these Mozart evenings, the usual number of musical and theatrical events. The Deutsche Theater gave a particularly brilliant performance of Richard Strauss's "Arabella." In this, too, Miss Henders aroused great interest in the title role, as both singer and actress. Theodor Scheidl, baritone, was as convincing in his imposing, rather pathetic Mandryka as was Josef Hagen in his portrayal of Graf Waldner. Musically, the performance, under the direction of Rankl, was amazingly vital, while Renato Mordo and Frank Schultes were responsible for evocative scenic and pictorial effects.

"Sleeping Highlanders," Color Block Print by Janina Konarska in the Philadelphia Print Club International

Where East Meets West

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

National and racial undercurrents of thought and feeling are revealed in the Philadelphia Print Club's fifth international exhibition, which embraces work from 21 countries, and comprises 233 prints.

The salon is particularly interesting as it includes such Oriental print-producing locales as China, Japan and India. Australia, although geographically nearer the East than the West, is more-keyed to Europe in feeling. In lithographs by Joan Baker, however, it touches a strain that may link the two hemispheres. Miss Baker uses the human form or the human face as point of departure, but develops therefrom semi-abstract compositions that depend for effect upon flow of forms.

What strikes one most forcibly is the fact that the Chinese and Japanese artists are not, like their Western brethren, thinking in terms of politics and sociology. They cling rather to the traditional love of beauty that has rendered their prints distinctive through the centuries.

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Japan is still pre-eminent as a colorprinting nation. Occasionally the handling of subject matter shows the more impressionistic influence of Europe, but generally the modern Japanese print makers follow in the footsteps of the great earlier tradition, preferring studies of nature to quasi-propaganda subjects based on turbulent social conditions.

In such vigorous European print-producing nations as Poland and Hungary, the fine contemplative quality of the Japanese print gives place to the active concept of the western thought. Although many of the Hungarian prints deal with the countryside, two main trends may be noted, one toward religious subject matter, the other toward a somewhat violent handling of secular composition. In the latter strain are two of the most striking of the section's prints, "Dogs," by C. Paul Molnar, and "Circus," by Kalman Szabo.

Imaginative as the Hungarians prove themselves, they are topped by the Poles. The most daringly original composition in the International is "Sleeping Highlanders," by Janina Konarska. Shadows of haystacks and hayricks in the background lead diagonally downward to prone figures of laborers. Apart from design individuality, the print conveys a distinct peasant flavor.

The peasant, in fact, dominates emotionally and compositionally much that is being accomplished in lands where Slavic influences provide an undercurrent. Particularly fine in the Polish section are the head close-ups, "Housewife of Silesian Mountains" and "Beehive Keeper from Wolyn," by Pawel Steller; while a gayer peasant note pervades "Merry-Go-Round" by Wanda Telakowska.

The trials of the laboring class lend color to the somewhat symbolic peasant conception, "Laborer," by Tadeusz Kulisiewicz. Prints of this type reach their zenith in the Mexican section, where José Orozco depicts the excesses of Mexican Indian peasants in "Pulqueria," and the mass brutality of sombreroed bandits in "Leaders."

Many of the Germans leave one with the feeling that even with seemingly objective compositional material they are making pictures of their individual emotions. Thus is it less the subject matter than the manner of expression that proves significant. In contrast to Orozco's outspoken propaganda, which is virile and approaching the revolutionary, the Germans seem bitterly resigned, as in the tragic "Hunger," by George Grosz.

* * *

As against these positive reactions to the life we live there is the relative withdrawal of the British approach, which, while less stylized than the Japanese, is only slightly less removed from everyday turmoil. There is much emphasis on the homeland, its farms and quiet pastures, or the more rugged aspect of Scottish mountains. The influence of McBey and Cameron, both represented, is obvious.

The French section, freer and more experimental in execution, is, however, no more intimately associated with social and political life, although it expresses itself with all the restless verve of Western emotions. Its interest lies more in technique than in content. There are prints by De Ségonzac and Picasso, very much akin in handling and subject matter, seen from the painter's point of view, despite the medium. Auguste Brouet, on the other hand, is primarily the etcher; while "Montagne Ste. Geneviève" by Louis Joseph Soulas, offer a handsome modern city panorama.

Throughout the International abstractions are conspicuous by their rarity. While they tinge Miss Baker's work, and reappear in "The Resurrection" and "The Descent from the Cross," by Pär Sigard of Sweden, they are a waning influence.

Europe is strongest in the etching; America in the lithograph, with admirable work coming from Robert Riggs, Benton Spruance and Stow Wengenroth. The Japanese claim laurels for the color print, while Sweden runs a close second on the evidence of one of the outstanding prints in the exhibition, "Holmenkollen, Norwegan," a color design based on a ski carnival by Edith Fischerstrom.

Metropolitan Opens Season

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Inaugurating the fifty-fifth year of a varied and largely distinguished existence, the Metropolitan Opera House started off its new season on the evening of Nov. 29 with "Tristan und Isolde." Much has been made of the fact that only twice before had that masterpiece opened a Metropolitan season—in 1887, when it was in its second American year, and again in 1901. On the former occasion Albert Niemann and Lilli Lehmann were allotted the name parts; on the latter Ernest Van Dyck and Milka Ternina. The present production offered another eminent pair in Lauritz Melchior and Kirsten Flagstad. Still, looking at the phenomenon realistically, I strongly suspect that the resurgent popularity here of "Tristan und Isolde" is less a tribute to the genius of Richard Wagner than to the voice of the Norwegian soprano.

This performance, which crowded the huge Metropolitan to the bursting point, brought forward no new feature of importance. Besides the protagonists, Kerstin Thorborg, Julius Huehn, and Emanuel List were more or less familiar to us in their respective roles of Brangäne, Kurwenal, and King Mark, and of course Artur Bodanzky has been conducting the work in New York for the last two and twenty years. So it may suffice to record that one and all gave freely of their best; that Mme. Flagstad did some superlative singing, whether or not one agrees that she is an important actress and a profound interpreter; that she was ably supported by Mr. Melchior; that Mr. Bodanzky, with an orchestra that seems to be the best the Metropolitan has afforded in many years, conducted with exemplary care, and that the scenery and lighting again left a good deal to be desired.

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More intriguing was the season's second representation—a revival of "Der Rosenkavalier" on the evening of Dec. 1. Though Richard Strauss's delectable comedy had been dropped from the Metropolitan's active list less than three years ago, it returned with no less than three new members of the cast in principal roles. The recruits were Kerstin Thorborg as Octavian, Friedrich Schorr as Von Faninal, and Susanne Fisher as his daughter Sophie. Already known to us in the other leading parts were Lotte Lehmann (the Marschallin) and Emanuel List (Baron Ochs). There was also Mr. Bodanzky at his familiar post.

It cannot be said that the new members added luster to the Metropolitant production. Mme. Thorborg, while intelligent and painstaking, imparted as little glamour to the doings of the Rose Knight as could well be imagined short of a palpable burlesque. Nor was Mr. Schorr congenially assigned; Wotan or Hans Sachs would scarcely have been more ill at east as the snobbish Viennese specimen of new-richness. If Mme. Fisher sang acceptably, and at times more than that, her impersonation of the guileless Backfisch smacked too strongly of the incipient shrew.

Fortunately Mme. Lehmann was as lovely and appealing as ever in Act I. But what could have possessed her to get herself up like an emerald-and-gold parody of a great Viennese lady for the scene at the inn, where, furthermore, vocal limitations were apparent? Mr. List, for his part, is distinctly one of the commendable representatives of Baron Ochs, though he has been more effective in the role on other occasions. Mr. Bodanzky conducted with care, yet the score certainly does not exhibit his best qualities as batonist.

The really sad thing about the production, however, was the prevailing lack of gayety, of chic, of charm. Scenery that long since had earned a merciful retirement and stage direction that missed so many obvious opportunities as to seem mainly non-existent had their large share in the depressing results. And this so-called revival was supposed to initiate a "Strauss Cycle," under which resounding label we are to have also, according to promise, the two other Strauss operas that the Metropolitan so far has staged—"Salome" and "Elektra." It is to be hoped they will be set before us more impressively than the unlucky forerunner.

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"Aïda," the only Italian work announced for the first week, continued Metropolitan Opera on the evening of Dec. 2. Carlo Tagliabue, an Italian baritone honored in his own country, made a successful North American début as Amonasro, and a generally strong cast included also Gina Cigna (Aïda), Bruna Castagna (Amneris), Giovanni Martinelli (Radames), Ezio Pinza (Ramfis), and Norman Cordon (the King), with Ettore Panizza to conduct.

Pianists have lately been much to the fore—Sergei Rachmaninoff giving a notable recital in Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Nov. 27 while in the Town Hall the six-year-old Neapolitan "prodigy," Paolo Spagnolo, proved himself a child of talent if decidedly not a "second Mozart," and on the evening of Nov. 28 Josef Hofmann celebrating his Golden Jubilee with a concert in the Metropolitan Opera House where 50 years minus one day before he had been introduced to New York as a wonder boy of quite the first order. On this occasion he played in superlative fashion the piano parts in Rubinstein's D minor Concerto and his own "Chromaticon," besides miscellaneous solo pieces including some Chopin done with supreme mastery and his famous rendering of the "Turkish March" from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens."

Jascha Heifetz upheld gallantly the great tradition of the violinists at his second local recital of the season, on the evening of Dec. 1 in Carnegie Hall, and in the same hall on the following evening John Barbirolli, directing the concert of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society, disclosed to us a superb suite arranged by Sir Henry J. Wood from dance music in Handel's opera "Alcina," a suite that made one more acutely regretful than ever that the operas of Handel are so seldom staged in this country and then only by educational institutions of somewhat limited resources.

Lithographs in Chicago

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

In the sixth International Exhibition of Lithography and Wood Engraving, now running at the Art Institute, 26 countries are represented. Of the 374 prints shown the United States has 215; probably because the remote countries did not send such large numbers of prints.

Of late years the etching shows have seemed less interesting than the lithographs and woodcuts, which are rather more direct in their technical methods, and do not impose so many processes between the artist's idea and its visible manifestation. It may be that many of the subjects chosen for etching were too feeble to survive the mechanics of execution in any vital form, but, whatever process may be chosen for the production of a print, its salvation lies in the animating idea and not in the technique. People had forgotten woodcuts and lithographs as artistic means of expression until a very few years ago, and now "everybody" is doing it.

Are the artists becoming too proficient? The large number of oversize prints in this exhibition might lead one to suspect that there is danger in that direction. The larger prints in the show do not seem to be, as a rule, the better ones. A conspicuous exception is the work of the German, Käthe Kollwitz, who has sent four large lithographic drawings, including a self-portrait. She has been one of the best for years, but these reach epic though tragic proportions. They are steeped in sorrow, and stripped of all the minutiae which make some of the other large prints tiresome.

More and more artists are discovering that it isn't necessary for their characters to be tired, despondent, or ill, to achieve true artistic expression, and this is a welcome relief. It has required too much effort to look determinedly on the darker side of things, refusing all comfort. This to be sure was a pose; it should be banished with all other forms of artistic insincerity.

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As regards the specific exhibits, the smaller prints are generally the finest. The ideas are more simply presented, the design is more compact and the craftsmanship is superior. It requires a good deal of time and attention to get the most out of a show that has as many good things in it as this one. I noted the following artists particularly: The French Louis-Joseph Soulas for his color print "Snow on Les Invalides, Paris," and a striking portrait of Baudelaire; among the Britons John Copley, for "The Blonde," a very sensitive drawing; Barbara Gregg, for the richly patterned "Edge of the Wood"; J. Harvey Bloom for "Wissington Church"; Guy Malet for "Sark Girl," a crisp and clean-cut figure by the seashore; A. S. H. Mills for "Stag Beetle"; Agnes Miller Parker for her three charming prints.

Among the outstanding Italian works were Bruno Bramanti's "Composition," and Linda Puccini's darkly handsome portrait of Mario Puccini. The Mexican Charlot's mannerisms often pall, but here he has a "Laundress" as mannered as can be and yet of great distinction. Poland, like England, seems always to have something of distinction. Janina Konarska has two handsome color prints of ducks and cows; Paul Steller has a fine "Mountaineer's Wife," and Wanda Telakowska a tiny color print—"Jugoslavian Motif"—of great distinction.

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The United States is honorably represented by 154 artists. Among the offerings most of interest to me were a colorful and humorous "Morning in Mexico," by Gustave Baumann; a brilliant black-and-white print, "Anno 1904," by Fritz Eichenberg; "Seamen's Mess," by Irwin Hoffman; "Death of a Forest," a highly stylized, handsome pattern of a forest fire by Paul Landacre; a distinguished wood engraving of a "New England Village Street," by Thomas W. Nason; a vigorous and well-modeled "Club Fighter," by Robert Riggs; "Two Boys," by Doris Rosenthal; a fruit piece by William S. Schwartz, and a lithograph called "Man," by Byron Thomas, which received the Logan prize. Honorable mentions were given to Käthe Kollwitz of Germany for "The Call of Death" (self-portrait); Nico Bulder of Holland for "Christ and the Adulterous Woman," and Bruno Bramanti of Italy for "Composition—Life of Christ."

Mr. Welles Scores Again

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Ina Claire has come to town in a comedy that might have been expected to prove a good vehicle for her. It is an adaptation by Thomas Job of Anthony Trollope's novel, "Barchester Towers." Something picturesque, artificial and witty was expected, particularly since Guthrie McClintic, the producer, chose Miss Claire for the play's leading role. Instead, "Barchester Towers" turns out to be merely artificial in the inartistic sense.

Its artificiality is largely born of clumsiness on the part of the playwright. The making over of old novels into plays for today demands a kind of stylization that neither the adapter nor Mr. McClintic has thought to give this labored comedy. The program declares that the novel has been "freely" adapted, which is true, surely, for the talk of the characters is an uneasy blend of antique conversation and modern idiom. None of the graces of artificial comedy is there, none of the lightness of touch, the agility, the charm of the antique. This "Barchester Towers" becomes a hybrid.

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Mr. McClintic has staged few plays so awkwardly, bringing to this one apparently hardly anything that was not there before he touched it. Miss Claire works hard in her accustomed manner, helping by emphasis in the playing to give point to the lines, but it remains only a trumped up story of a number of people in the dress of the eitheen hundred and fifties bowing and scraping and chattering about a young widow's schemes to win for herself a man who loves another young widow and to get for him at the same time a position she thinks he would adorn in the church. Meanwhile she tries to marry her silly brother off to the widow she hopes to dupe.

Ina Claire, J. M. Kerrigan, Effie Shannon, Ruth Matteson, Florence Edney and the others struggle to give the play the sparkle it lacks. The result is not happy.

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Ed Wynn has come to the Winter Garden in "Hooray for What!" a revue on which a great deal of effort has been expended since first it opened in Boston. It matters very little what changes have been made in the cast. Mr. Wynn remains the entertainment's chief virtue.

George Abbott, who presented a muddled mystery melodrama called "Angel Island" earlier in the season to no purpose, now comes forward with another play by the same author, Bernie Angus. This one, called "Brown Sugar," concerns the most uninspiring doings of some of Harlem's most stilted inhabitants, those make-believe Negroes most often seen in Broadway's lesser dramas. The play is of no consequence.

By far the most striking of newcomers to the New York theaters is Mark Blitzstein's "The Cradle Will Rock." The Mercury Theater's second production of the season, this small music drama that began life in the Federal Theater and was disowned by that institution is Mercury's second success. It is being done in special week-end performances.

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Orson Welles, who with John Houseman heads the Mercury Theater, calls it a "work-light production," for it is staged, like "Julius Caesar," without scenery, with hardly more than a work-light to give it the look of a stage production. The author himself sits at a plain upright piano on the forestage and plays, announces the characters as they step out of a large seated group on the stage to enact their parts, announces changes of scene and occasionally plays a part himself.

Mr. Welles, who staged this little play and "Julius Caesar," which has already become one of the season's hits, has a remarkable gift for the theater and a special talent for doing without scenery. Consequently "The Cradle Will Rock" has that same stark simplicity and power that make the Shakespeare play a vivid experience in the theater.

"The Cradle Will Rock" cuts like a long thin sword. It's as sharp and plain as that. Its characters are workers, some of them labor-conscious, some of them quite unconscious of anything that happens in the world beyond their own little sphere: the employés, that is, and the employers. They illustrate the struggle that seems to go on between the two like a war without end—an evolution rather. It shows how that war is waged. Sometimes the characters talk what they think and feel, sometimes they sing their thoughts.

The talk is succinct, the song satirical. This is at once good music and good drama. The play gives the season one of its greatest novelties.

A Failure From Mr. Dukes

By Harold Hobson

London

The most recent entertainment seen at Mr. Ashley Dukes's Mercury Theater was a comedy by Mr. Dukes himself, called "House of Assignation." It was a period play, but the scene, set in Spain, was designed, with its white courtyard and hanging eaves and its glimpse of cottages by the river side, so charmingly as to recall a composition of Goya's.

It is hardly necessary to say that the play was written with an acute sense of verbal beauty, for Mr. Dukes's "The Man With a Load of Mischief," which ran for many hundreds of nights at the Haymarket some years ago, was one of the most balanced and polished comedies of our time. The new piece was also excellently acted. Mr. D. A. Clarke-Smith spoke his lines roundly and well, with a due appreciation of their rhythm and wit; Miss Alexis France, in a part vastly different from the pert schoolgirls in whom she specializes, adequately discovered a pattern in the maze of La Seraphina's complicated evolutions; and Miss Helen Lacy, as Laura, the maidservant, and Mr. Brian Oulton, as the gallant Corporal, her suitor, found much humor in their roles, speaking with a rich, fruity accent that recalled, however, Devonshire rather than old Seville.

"House of Assignation" had the further advantage of being presented in a theater that deservedly enjoys a high reputation. The Mercury has had its failures from the commercial and even sometimes from the artistic point of view, but these have come honorably enough from too rash venturing into the uncharted lands of dramatic experimentation, and not from a conscious lowering of aesthetic standards. All things considered, the Mercury is probably the most distinguished playhouse in London today. Tucked away round a corner in Notting Hill Gate, far from the glaring lights and thundering traffic of Piccadilly Circus and Shaftesbury Avenue, it has yet produced the two most remarkable new plays seen in England during the last three years. No other theater can point to such productions as "Murder in the Cathedral" and "The Ascent of F.-6."

Yet "House of Assignation" was not a success. Its first act, with its formal speeches and patterned action, had the charm of a richly decorated brocade. But thereafter it grew tedious. The gold in the speeches wore very thin. Moreover, these speeches were not about anything in particular. Mr. Dukes ran short of subject matter, and all his exquisite modulation of prose harmonies could not then save him. His young lovers, waiting to sail together to a New World of freedom, went out with the tide, as Mr. Dukes himself went under with it.

"It's in the Bag," at the Saville, is a different matter altogether. There is no striving after aesthetic effect here. All is swift moving, glittering, vacuous, frivolous, absurd. Yet in its own peculiar category of revue, it gives much pleasure. Mr. Gene Sheldon possesses the pathos that is essential to a good comedian, and Miss Maxine Stone has a magnificent immobility that is irresistibly diverting.

Shaw Amends Shakespeare

By Percy Allen

London

At intervals, since the eighteenth century, attempts to amend Shakespeare have been made. Cibber's version of "Richard III" held the stage for many years; and Garrick, fearful of unhappy endings, brought down the curtain on "King Lear" to the marriage-bells of Edgar and Cordelia. Passing to modern times, there was played, a few years ago, at the Grafton Theater, a "Comedy of Errors" in which Mr. Ashley Dukes sought, not very successfully, to make Shakespeare's early farce more meaningful than it had been before.

Now Mr. Bernard Shaw, wishing to know how the characters in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline" "would react to the éclaircissement which follows the battle" in the last act, has rewritten that act "as Shakespeare might have written it, had he been post-Ibsen and post-Shaw." Those words are from the collaborator's note, inserted in the program of the production of "Cymbeline" at the Embassy Theater, by André Van Gyseghem, on Nov. 16.

The result is an evening of mixed impressions, and of some intellectual bewilderment. First of all, it is certain, to my way of thinking, that "Cymbeline," as printed in the Folio of 1623, contains many passages that were not written by Shakespeare, but are clever imitations of speeches from other late Shakespearean plays—the most obvious example, perhaps, being Iachimo's description of Imogen's chamber, which is boldly paraphrased from the well-known lines in "Antony and Cleopatra," "The barge she sat in." The continuous ripple of other echoed Shakespearean speeches produces a sense of unrest, which is increased when we suddenly hear one of the characters opine that "That fellow knew his job"; followed by "I abdicate," from one of the young princes—who prefers cave to Court—and by some humorously satirical back-chat between Postumous, Iachimo, and Imogen, before the last-named decides that she must now "go home and make the best of it, as other women have to do."

This abridgment—with the battle, the masque, and the "silly surprises that no longer surprise" eliminated—makes of course a neater and more entertaining finale than is provided by the original; but the trouble is that in the process the characters lose their character and are transformed so nearly into Shaws that the drama loses all aesthetic unity. The adapter's basic mistake, surely, was in applying so drastic a method of emendation to the last act only. Had Mr. Shaw burlesqued the whole play in the same fashion, we should have had a merrier evening; and our sense of the unities would not have been shocked. Though Mr. Shaw has "no apology to make" for indulging in this variation and adduces, in support, the additions successfully made by Mozart to the score of Handel's "Messiah," and other similar musical instances, he admits that he is "a little ashamed of being found" in the company of "meddlers with masterpieces"—and there we will leave it.

A clever professional company, including Messrs. George Hayes, Geoffrey Toone and William Devlin, with Misses Joyce Bland (Imogen) and Olga Lindo, gave us a moderately good performance of Shakespeare's play.

The Irish Ballet

Dublin

A few years ago, Mr. W. B. Yeats, finding that Ninette de Valois shared with him the conviction that an Irish ballet was possible, founded the Abbey School of Ballet and placed Miss de Valois in charge. For all her French name, this lady is as Irish as Mr. Yeats himself. She had, however, studied the art of ballet in Paris and she had made several appearances in ballet in that city as well as in England.

For about three years, periodical performances of ballet were given by the Abbey School. A beginning was made with Mr. Yeats's own "Plays for Dancers" and one or two ballets of native composition were also staged. Then Miss de Valois severed connection, and her assistant, Miss Sara Patrick, carried on for a brief period. Nothing further was heard of the Abbey School of Ballet. It vanished just when Irish audiences were beginning to appreciate a form of entertainment which was strange to them save for an occasional visit of a "Ballet Russe" company.

Some 18 months ago, Miss Patrick returned to Dublin under her own name, Sara Payne, and announced her intention to start, under her own direction and management, a school of Irish ballet. Miss Payne is the daughter of Iden Payne, now at the Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford-on-Avon. Miss Payne made it clear that her school would be selective, and while, primarily, she proposed to seek as pupils only children free of preconceived notions, she would welcome older people of either sex.

One of her first tasks was to find a native composer capable of expressing the Irish spirit. She was fortunate in finding such a composer almost immediately in the person of Joseph M. Crofts. We have now seen the first fruit of the combination in the form of a ballet, "Doomed Cuchullain," which was performed (Nov. 13) in the Father Matthew Hall, Dublin. One came away with the conviction that one had witnessed the birth of a truly Celtic ballet.

The ballet deals with the foreboding and auguries which the warrior, Cuchullain, met with on his way to his last battle with Queen Maeve. It tells of the last hours of his life, when the magic of his enemies has filled his thought with apparitions and forebodings of his end. Miss Payne had devised a choreography based on the old Gaelic dances which is unmistakably native in style. In and out of the graceful movements moved the suggestion of the wild Celtic grandeur which we associate with the Sagas of ancient Irish mythology. Mr. Crofts's music is also clearly in the Irish vein and is expressively symbolic. The production was superbly mounted from designs in costumes and décor made by Miss Ann Yeats, daughter of Mr. W. B. Yeats.

J. J. H.

Writing for the Movies

Contrary to the notion that they are ground out through a sort of sausage machine—the result of spontaneous collaboration between the director and a pair of dialogue writers prior to each day's shooting—film productions are usually the result of considerable written preparation. In "The New Technique of Screen Writing" (New York: Whittlesey House $3), Tamar Lane, who has been associated with the writing departments of several Hollywood studios, provides a textbook on screen writing which should be of assistance to both neophytes and scenarists of experience.

Mr. Lane considers plot construction, dialogue problems, camera angles and effects, censorship, protection of manuscripts and innovations required by introduction of the talkies, and offers a long dictionary of studio terms and a list of representative story agents, as well as speculations of several studio story executives concerning current trends.

For practical illustration, the second section of the book consists of three stages in the progress of a screen play, from the original story, to the "treatment" and finally the "shooting script."

In the chapter on "Dialogue," the author puts the literary immigrants of Hollywood in their place. Discussing at length the need for simple dialogue, and for business and action—which, he implies, speak louder than words—the author observes that with the exception of those novelists and playwrights who have abandoned the technique of their earlier crafts, "it would be difficult to point to one important device they have introduced in screen writing, one radical reform of benefit they have made in cinema art, one piece of new technique they have created in scenario construction, or one outstanding example of original screen authorship."

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Warfare in China And the Question Of Responsibility

(Continued from Page 1)

ation, it is stated, was the organization of the "Societies for the Revocation of Unequal Treaties," which promoted the boycott of Japanese trade, and, when these activities were stopped by the 1935 treaty, the inauguration of the system of Blue Shirt agitators, who were sent round with "Down With Japan" and "Regain Lost Manchuria" slogans. The Blue Shirts, say the Japanese, were instrumental in lining up with the Communists against Japan.

Having noted other marks of hostility, such as the anti-Japanese textbooks and various attacks on foreigners since the Boxer rebellion of 1900, the Japanese apologist passes to the night of July 8 last, when Japanese troops, maneuvering south of Peiping, as it is said, they were entitled to do, were shot at by Chinese. At that moment China is said to have had 2,250,000 armed men ready for action, 198 divisions, and in addition 200,000 communists, while Japan had only 17 divisions and 250,000 men, on a peace basis. China, says Japan, definitely meant war.

In face of this danger, the Japanese say, it was no breach of the Kellogg Pact to take some preliminary precautions. These precautions —evacuation of Japanese from places like Hankow, where the 1738 Japanese had built up trade valued at 60,000,000 yuan a year, were, it is said, skillfully used by the Chinese as showing Japan's war intentions. When the vessels that had evacuated the Hankow families appeared off Shanghai, they were mistaken for a naval demonstration. The murder of two Japanese marines at Shanghai, the apologist goes on, necessitated the landing of troops at that port for the protection of Japan's nationals. From Aug. 13 to 23 the landings, which the Chinese, desperately strove to prevent, it is said, were merely landing parties for defense. There was no war, properly so called, until Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's troops entered Hopei province in contravention of the Ho-Umedzo treaty of 1935, the Japanese say, when it became obvious that China was determined on war on a vast scale.

China's Case

Japan, not being present at the League Assembly or the Brussels conference, has left the world to learn its viewpoint from various official and semi-official statements. The Chinese case has been fully stated on both these occasions, mainly by the leading delegate, Dr. Wellington Koo.

Dr. Koo told the Geneva Assembly, after listing Japan's recent incursions into China—into Manchuria, Jehol, Chahar and North China within the wall—that China "on more than one occasion," had shown her willingness to co-operate economically with Japan, but that her intentions were always frustrated by the Japanese "mailed fist." This obstruction, he said, has always been dictated by the war party, which dominates and intimidates the Japanese people, and prevents the liberal-minded statesmen having a say.

Dr. Koo charged Japan with being motivated by lust for territorial aggrandizement. He counters the Japanese claim that over-population calls for more room by asserting that with a population increasing at the rate of 800,000 a year, there are in Korea, after 30 years of conquest and annexation, only 500,000 Japanese residents, while South Manchuria, which has been under Japanese influence for 25 years, has hardly 300,000 Japanese, most of whom are army men, or railroad or other officials. Density of population in Japan, he says, is anyway less than that of Belgium or the Chinese province of Hopei.

As to the alleged need for raw materials, these, he says, are chiefly supplied to Japan by countries other than China, such as cotton from America, oil from Netherlands Indies and America, iron from India and Malaya, wool from Australia. The coal and soy beans of Manchuria, he says, have always been available, without conquest.

As for the opening shot of the present trouble, Dr. Koo lays this to Japan's capacity for "creating incidents." Such "incidents" were the night maneuvering of troops at the Marco Polo bridge, where he says, the troops had no right to be, and the clash with the Japanese marines at Shanghai.

Chinese apologists point to the successive "nibbling" operations by which Japan has enlarged its empire. The story of Korea is being repeated in North China as it was in Manchuria, they contend. Moreover, they point out that the very fact of an undeclared war places the Japanese military operations in the same category as Italian absorption of Ethiopia.

Against the claim of Chinese legions ready to fight the Japanese, the Chinese point to the long record of military preparation in Japan itself. War budgets of unprecedented size have gone hand-in-hand in Japan with declarations by Japanese spokesmen that the "manifest destiny" of the Japanese nation lies on the Asiatic mainland.

To the Japanese claim that she must protect her $1,400,000,000 investments in China, the Chinese reply that Britain has had to take no such measures to protect her $1,250,000,000 investments there.

What the World Thinks

The attitude of the world to this conflict opens up too vast and controversial a question for full discussion here. Briefly it may be said that the difficulty of appraising all the evidence assembled by the two parties has suggested to many that some tribunal with an all-world sanction would offer the only satisfactory way of handling the case in a properly judicial manner.

The democratic world presumably accepts without question the validity of the resolution of 22 League nations on Sept. 27 that "no excuse can be made for such acts (bombing of defenseless cities by Japanese) . . . and solemnly condemns them," or that of the League's Far Eastern Committee's report: "The action taken by Japan is a breach of Japan's treaty obligations," or that of the Brussels conference note: "There exists no warrant in law for the use of armed force by any country for the purpose of intervening in the internal regime of another."

Unfortunately Japan has some ground for refusing to accept any of these bodies as judicially unbiased. A world tribunal to hear the pleas of nations that say they must expand appears as the best substitute for armed invasion, for the world is beginning to see that if Japan must be allowed to invade China because the Belgians once invaded the Congo and the Saxons invaded Britain and the Tartars invaded Russia, there can be no security for humanity. The line must be drawn somewhere. The machinery for that line is still available, possibly with some adjustments, in the Kellogg Pact and the Geneva League. Whether pressure to stop invasion must come before the world arbitration machinery, or the arbitration before the pressure is perhaps the leading controversial issue today.

H. J. S.

Soviet Pays Educators Monthly Now, Not by Hour

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet university professors now are drawing their first monthly pay checks of 500 to 1500 rubles ($100 to $300) depending upon their qualifications and length of service, instead of the old hourly workers' wage of about 25 rubles ($5). Moreover, each professor now is attached to a certain faculty and is expected to put in an average of five hours' work a day. Formerly he could lecture wherever he could find employment.

Some say the incomes were reduced, others that, in general, they were increased.

Equatorial Limit Recalls 1494 Pact

Britain's secret agreement with Japan in 1917, subsequently written into the League Mandate, that Japan should assume charge of the Pacific islands only as far south as the equator, recalls another historic agreement on spheres of colonial influence.

This was the Spanish-Portuguese treaty of Tordesillas in 1494, based on two famous papal bulls of 1493, which drew an imaginary line from the North Pole to the South, passing along the 45th meridian across the middle of the North Atlantic ocean and through western Brazil. All territories to the west of this line were to be Spain's special field of exploration, all to the east came within Portugal's sphere.

Engineer

Underwood

Dr. Harvey N. Davis
President of Stevens Institute of Technology, Who Has Been Elected President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers

Dr. Davis Named By Engineers As Society President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—Dr. Harvey N. Davis, third president of Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, N. J., has been elected president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Dr. Davis, engineer, natural scientist and educator, succeeds James H. Herron of Cleveland, Ohio, retiring. He will take office at the conclusion of the 58th annual meeting now convening at the Engineering Societies Building and continuing through Friday, Dec. 10.

In addition to his work as an educator, Dr. Davis has served a wide field of engineering and scientific interests. In 1917-18 he was in charge of the computation room at the Lynn, Mass., turbine plant of General Electric, and during the World War he was active in the helium investigations conducted by the Army.

His research work has been chiefly concerned with thermodynamics, with particular reference to steam tables. He has a number of inventions to his credit, including an improvement in steam turbines and five processes, with apparatus for liquefaction and rectification of air. In the steam field, he has been one of the group that organized the first conference in Cambridge out of which grew the present ASME Steam Research Program.

Australia Eyes Japan's Advance To South Pacific

(Continued from Page 1)

they were uncomfortably astride the direct route between Australia and United States, enveloping the ex-German territory of Papua which had gone to Australia, and within raiding distance of the New Zealand-San Francisco link.

In the Marians, Caroline and Marshall groups, Japan gained a huge archipelago of 1400 islands scattered over an area as large as the United States. Since 1914 there has been a considerable movement of Japanese from their homeland out to these islands. This has added to the concern of the Antipodeans. Latest statistics show 50,000 Japanese now in the new territory. On Sapian island alone there are 12,500 Japanese in a total population of 19,800. And each year the Japanese inhabitants are strengthened by 10,000 to 12,000 fresh arrivals.

The southward thrust has already brought them to the doorstep of Australia, for Palu, in the West Caroline group with its excellent airport and harbor, is less than three hours by plane from the Philippines and from Netherlands and Australian territory. At the same time, the Japanese have been working quietly on harbors and air bases and it is held here—though denied by the Japanese—that they have been breaking the terms on which they were granted a mandate over the islands by the League of Nations.

Fortifications Banned

These terms included prohibition of any fortification in the area. Repeated reports reach here the Japanese are constructing a ring of outer defenses which would make them impregnable from east and south. Evidence which has been carefully collected from foreign residents in the great archipelago, however, fails to reveal any fortification works.

Antipodeans watch keenly any sign of Japanese efforts to repeat what has happened in Mindanao, one of the richest of the Philippine islands. Neglected by the Filipinos, thousands of Japanese swarmed into it. Today they control 60 per cent of the land of Davao province and over 70 per cent of the imports come from Japan. Only one day's journey by steam from Mindanao is the island of Celebes in the Netherlands East Indies. To Celebes have gone most of the Japanese to be found in this Netherlands territory and today they hold a large number of copra plantations there.

The Japanese have managed to penetrate the market, even in the Australian mandated territory of New Guinea. Few in numbers they have been able to build up the imports from their homeland to the formidable total of $300,000 last year. In the French island of New Caledonia, in Western Samoa which New Zealand governs, in the Tongan group, even in tiny Niue, a New Zealand dependency, 300 miles east of Tonga, one finds sizable imports from Japan.

New Economic Policy

This is the fruit of a new economic policy which Japan prepared last year. The plan to increase exports to the South Pacific was well under way when the conflict in China began, and was meeting with considerable success. There was room for it, for, partly owing to the trade squabble at the end of 1936, Australia exported three dollars' worth of goods to Japan last year for every dollar she spent in the Japanese market. Features of the Japanese economic policy were the seeking of new supplies of cotton and lumber and the building up of requirements linked with national defense. It was a tremendous task and it was being accomplished when hostilities started.

Today things are different. There is widespread union opposition to any trade at all with Japan, and both Australia and New Zealand are highly unionized countries. Both nations are keeping step with the British Trades Union Congress and other British Empire labor bodies and are likely to apply their own private boycott. Already stickers proclaiming "Help China, Refuse Japanese Goods" adorn storefronts and fences. It is unlikely that the Government will take a hand but the efforts to close the Japanese market may be directed by the same men who run the Government itself.

Uniform Customs Sought For British West Indies

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 7 (CP)—A model ordinance, reflecting the combined efforts of the West Indian colonies to unify customs procedure in these parts, has been prepared for submission at a conference here in January.

The customs laws of the British West Indies are all based on the Imperial Customs Consolidation Act of 1876. In the course of the 60 years that have elapsed, officials say, errors have crept into colonial customs legislation.

Gandhi Drive for Dry India Is Sped by Provincial Bill

BOMBAY, India, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Central Provinces Government introduced today an elaborate bill designed to wipe out bootlegging of liquor. Similar to Madras prohibition legislation, the bill provides for appointment of many special officers in a comprehensive organization to combat the illicit liquor traffic.

It was in line with the decision of provincial governments to introduce anti-liquor legislation as part of Mohandas K. Gandhi's program of a dry India within three years.

Cold Wave in Florida Brings Out Smudge Fires

LAKELAND, Fla., Dec. 7 (AP)—The most severe cold wave of the season tumbled temperatures throughout Florida early today.

Hopes were high that fruit growers' precautions had held losses to a low figure, but fruit men said it would be 10 days before any accurate check could be made. Smudge fires were general in north and central Florida citrus groves. Tender vegetables were given protective coverings of straw, paper, cloth and even earth.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 10c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

IN CALIFORNIA—235 acres of beautiful timbered land, some redwoods, with springs and stream; 35 miles north of Santa Rosa; reasonable; priced for quick sale. C. JONES, 142 S. Arden Blvd., Los Angeles. WH. 6033.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you actual samples including Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $23 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. AX-123, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 15c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, Westland Ave.—3 rooms, $47.50; 4 rooms, $50; Hemenway St., 1 room, free gas and refrigeration, $35; 3 rooms, free gas and refrigeration, $45. St. Stephen St., 2 rooms, free electricity for all purposes, $42.50. Apply 19 Westland Avenue, or call KENmore, 6335.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions
IDA GORDON
19 E. 53rd St. New York City Plaza 3-3316

DRESSMAKING

SMART dresses, coats, suits and blouses designed or copied; remodeling and alterations. MRS. JENNIE LANE, 673 Boylston Street, Boston. COMmonwealth 8871.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 606 Lexington Ave. (52nd St.), New York. Regent 4-3290.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Dr. (115th); trained nurses, also practical; governesses; infants' nurses. N. Y. C. 9th s. Mont.

FOLDING CHAIRS

TABLES for sale, duralumin edged tops, steel chassis, automatic folding. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP. 3632.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-to-wear, and custom-made garments of all kinds at very moderate prices. On all merchandise purchased 5% to 10% discount to Monitor readers. Located in the wholesale district. 345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. FE. 6-3279.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ELDERLY lady as general housekeeper and cook for small family near Boston; Christian Scientist preferred; refs. required; only those of long experience in this work need apply. Please write Box V-J, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENERAL housework, cooking; neat, dependable; family of 3; Newton, Mass.; Christian Scientist preferred. Box V-J, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY
Reasonable Prices. Personal Attention.
ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West St., Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and expert diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 233 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES, Innersprings, Box Springs, made over, rebuilt; quilts recovered and covers; reupholstering; Sweetman's Bedding Store, 129 E. 116th St., N. Y. C.—Harlem 7-8090. Phone, write, estimate.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Prepaid warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 446 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 180 Huntington Ave., S. 3—Attractive rooms, running water; opposite The Mother Church; nearby garage. MISS SLACK.

N. Y. C., 104 East 31st St. (Apt. 4)—Delightful quiet, sunny single, comforts, refinement, business person. Telephone mornings, CAL. 5-0994.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nicely furnished, comfortable single rooms in modern apartment; reasonable rent. 1419 R St., Apt. 12. NO. 2261.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED governess, excellent references, capable assuming care of children and home; drives. Write Box V-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CONCERT DEC. 9
by the ROBERT MALONE Choral Society
Carnegie Chamber Music Hall
Tickets, $1.10, at Box Office

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wisconsin 7-7969.

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH!
J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's 8th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 7/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies, "Norlands," 23 Saunders Street

ARTISTS

EXPERT all round free-lance artist can increase his output; portraiture in any medium; capable of drawing or painting anything in any medium; extensive exhibitor; specimens if desired; a selection of original work for sale. S. WHITEHEAD-SMITH, 16 Dunchurch Road, Rugby

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CLEVELEYS, LANCS.—Public and private apartments; board residence; garage; overlooking links; close sea and shops. MRS. J. T. CLARK, "Dunholme," 12 Kingsway

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MOUNTFORD'S The Cooked Meat Shop
13, Bucknall New Rd., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent

DIARIES

"WHAT OF TODAY?" 1938
Useful gift.—A diary with helpful, well selected uplifting daily messages; price 1/3, 12/6 doz. BAYLEY, "Drumadoon," Stone Park Ave., Beckenham, Kent, or ART STORES 53 Sloane Sq., London

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CALDECOTT'S
76, Piccadilly, Hanley
Fruiterers and Art Florists

FLORISTS

HOLROYD BROS.
197 Gibbet St., Halifax
Send your message with our flowers.
Mail orders filled.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

PRE-WAR Bechstein boudoir grand piano, black; in good condition. Apply PALMER, c/o MRS. YOUNG, Hill House, Milford. Near Godalming, Surrey

Also
Volume III. "The Art of Singing," by E. Delle Sedie; text in three languages, French, Italian, English. Apply as above.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SOUTHPORT—For houses for sale and to let, Southport, Birkdale, Hillside, apply BAIN & FAUNT, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 20, Hoghton Street, Southport (Tel. 3730).

ORGANISTS WANTED

ORGANIST for First Church of Christ, Scientist, Derby; services Sunday morning and evening and Wednesday evening; weekly practice with soloist; salary £40 p. a. Apply, stating qualifications, experience, etc., to The Clerk, 17, Cornmarket, Derby.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

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CHAS. E. HARRIS, Consulting Opticians
6 Poultry, Nr. LIVERPOOL 1.
Tel.: Royal 638

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PENSION MONTAGNOLE, Rougemont, Gruyère—Every comfort, hot and cold, 'fi' spring mattresses, extended garden, garage, beautiful wood and river scenery; Swiss cuisine. MISS FORSYTH.

TORRIDGE, Bradford—MRS. TROTTER, 189 Moor Ave., Guest House. Comfortable board residence; terms inclusive.

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RECEPTIONIST (hairdressing 15 years), desires similar position or as Companion, Secretary or assistant Stewess or Fancy Goods. Box W-904, BCM/CSM, London.

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ABBOTSFORD HOTEL
Russell Square, London, W. C. 1, England.
In the heart of London; few minutes of British Museum, theatres, buses, railway stations and Tube; constant hot and cold water. Every comfort. 7/6 Bed, breakfast, bath, light, attendance; or weekly with all meals from 3 gns.
Night Porter. Garage opposite.
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BOURNEMOUTH · *Lynton Court*
EAST CLIFF
Next door Christian Science church
46 rooms (18 due south, 3 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. HOSIER.

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A modern, comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, lounge, cocktail bar, tennis, beach huts. Inclusive terms from 3 gns.
Bournemouth, Overcliff Dr. Fit. Southbourne 1944

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Sloted facing sea. We cannot escape the sun. Winter terms on request. Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Morgan.

BOURNEMOUTH NEAVETTA
WAVERLEY ROAD
East Cliff, close to sea and Christian Science church. 3½ gns. Tel. 710. Mrs. Morrisey.

BOURNEMOUTH YENTON
GERVIS ROAD EAST
For comfort, rest and study, we can meet your need. Beds, Phone 3533.

BOURNEMOUTH, E., "Craigrie," Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr and Mrs. Monk. Tel. Southbourne 1180.

NEAR BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE
GUEST HOUSE. Near golf courses and riding stables. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 58

BRIGHTON, Claridge 36 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns. hot and cold water in bedrooms, near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

EASTBOURNE The BELGRAVE
MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Attractive Lounges, Cosy Bedrooms, many with Hot and Cold Water. Faultless Service. Renowned for Exquisite Cuisine and its atmosphere of friendliness and sociability. Convenient location 1 door from sea front. Eastbourne is one of England's most favoured resorts and holds a SUNSHINE RECORD.
Inclusive Terms from 3 gns. p. w. Week-ends from 30/-. NO EXTRAS.
Resident Director, G. W. F. Reed.

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PRIVATE HOTEL
Sussex Private Hotels, Ltd.
Extensive alterations have been carried out. Electric passenger lift installed. The hotel has been modernised throughout. Reopening Easter 1937. Terms moderate. Telephone 797.

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The famous Frilford Heath Golf Course is within 3 mins walk of this hotel. Tel. Frilford Heath 27. Tariff on application to Manager, Mr. G. Travers.

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Quite near Christian Science Church
En pension fr 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6 NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3618.
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Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night

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First class — exclusively vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff-Brochure No. 2 from
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Quiet, close to park, tubes and buses. All modern comforts. Central heating. Hot and cold water and phone in all rooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 2½ gns. single, 7 gns. double. Under personal supervision of Mrs. F. E. Miller.
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Quiet yet central. Excellent food, appetisingly cooked Running water in all rooms. Full board 50/- to 63/-, partial from 42/-. Bed, breakfast, bath from 35/-. Reduction for doubles

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Pleasantly situated; convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6; per day, 10/6; residents, 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

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Electric lift to all floors; hot and cold water in all rooms; spacious reception rooms; personal supervision; from 3 gns. per week; partial board from 2½ gns. Paddington 6780.

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QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road.
Central Heating Running Water in Bedrooms
Moderate terms. Brochure on request.

REST, comfort, peace, Edstone Hall, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire; beautiful mansion home, lovely country, log fires, h. and c. in principal bedrooms, central heating; proprietors grateful for support during autumn and offer exceptional terms 2 to 2½ gns.

SIDMOUTH, S. DEVON—Woodlands Hotel —Old world mansion, large gardens, central heating, hot and cold water all bedrooms, garage. Under proprietor's supervision.

SOUTHPORT Clifton Hotel. Promenade, A.A., R.A.C. Fully Equipped. Central Heating. Lift. Sun Lounge. Orchestra. Golf. Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams Marine.

SOUTHPORT, Talbot Private Hotel.
Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

TORQUAY, ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Ideal situation, 8 minutes sea front and shops; central heating throughout, hot and cold water in all bedrooms; from 2½ gns. inclusive, garage. Proprietors MR. AND MRS. S. HALE.

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Private garden - Excellent table
Home atmosphere - Moderate terms
Modern installation

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SWITZERLAND

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Hotel-Pension Sonnenberg
Winter Sports
Good cooking. Running water. Inclusive Rates from Fr. 11.-

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Excellent Family Hotel
Splendid situation facing the Lake of Geneva.
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Here is to be found everything to satisfy even the most exacting Gift buyers. Thousands of Novelties in which Ladies will delight. We can assist the Menfolk considerably too.
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Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mop and The A B C Blocks

A Story for Children

"A, B, C—A, B, C," Tom said and again, "A, B, C." He was sitting in the nursery with Miss Celia Trott, who taught him his lessons. In front of them on the table were the blocks, one for each letter of the alphabet.

"Now," said Miss Celia Trott, "I want you to spell 'boy' for me. I want you to spell 'boy' with the letters on the blocks."

"No," Tom said, "I'd rather go out and play."

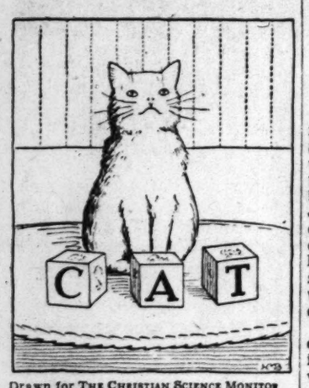
Miss Celia Trott's large, blue eyes looked straight into Tom's. "Very well," she said, "go out and play. When you are a little older you will want to sit in the chimney-corner and read, but you can't because you won't know the letters in the words." Miss Celia Trott stood up, and with a rustle of her skirts left the nursery.

Tom was left alone, no, not quite alone, for on the window-sill sat the yellow cat. He was a fine big cat and Tom loved him. "Mop," Tom said (that was the cat's name), "Mop, I'm not going to spell 'boy.' I'm not going to spell at all."

Mop's big eyes looked into Tom's. Without a blink or a wink they looked at him as if to say, "Well, you are a boy and I think you should know how to spell 'boy.'"

Tom looked away. He was sure that Mop was all for Miss Celia Trott. He was not so sure but what Mop was right. He put on his hat and coat and ran outdoors. The yard was full of leaves. Tom began tossing them about in the air. "This is more fun than spelling 'boy' with a lot of blocks," he said.

A starling came and sat on a tree. It was the same starling that Miss



DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In Front of Mop Were Three Blocks in a Row

Celia Trott had thrown crumbs to early that morning. The starling thought Miss Celia Trott a very nice lady, and a very wise one. "Hulloa, starling," Tom said, "see what fun I'm having." But the starling made no answer. With a flutter of his black wings he flew away.

Tom ran out of the yard to the road Miss Celia Trott took when she went shopping. Away at the end of it he saw a boy coming toward him.

"Hulloa," Tom shouted, "will you play with me?"

The boy came close. "I'm going to read," he said. "See, I have a new book." The boy's eyes were shining. "The book's about circuses and clowns."

Tom watched him out of sight. "Perhaps," Tom said, "perhaps Miss Trott is right, perhaps I should learn to spell words so that, so that I can read books about circuses and clowns. Perhaps . . . " He went back into the house and up to the nursery. "No," he said, stamping his foot, "I'm not going to learn to spell. I'm going to play circus and Mop shall be my lion. Mop, where are you? What are you doing, Mop?"

"Meow," Mop answered. He was sitting on the mat. Very straight he sat. Very proud he looked. Actually his nose was in the air. Tom looked at him Tom stared at him. Tom could not believe his eyes. There, in front of Mop were three blocks in a row—three of the alphabet blocks that had been on the table.

Tom got down on his knees and looked at them. The first block had the letter C on it, the second block A, and the third block T.

"C-A-T! Cat!" Tom cried, "Mop has spelled 'cat'!" Suddenly Tom had an odd feeling. If Mop could spell "cat" when he, Tom, couldn't spell "boy"! If Mop . . . Tom's cheeks got very red.

Mop was purring now louder and louder and his big eyes seemed to say,

"Even if I am
Only a cat
I'm willing to learn
For all of that.

"First a little
Then a lot
From the lessons
Of Miss Trott!"

In the Shade

Monitor Camera Club From William Wagoner Jr., Merchantville, N. J.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

If you would have beautiful hands, it might be well to follow the advice given by Thomas Ashe in the following quotation:

"NOPABCDAQ RPSTU PVO BRXUO BRPB TX ZXVY BRPB CU OPVSOUB, NVPEO, PST BVAO, FXFOSB NG FXFOSB BRO QXSH TPG BRVXAHR."

Double Letter Additions

These are shared by a New Rochelle, N. Y., reader. Try adding the double letters as shown below to form words. As an example: BAS + NN + AA = BANANAS.

TRAIT + NN + EE =
HOPE + LL + OO =

Letter Juggling

Here's an easy one. Three different 4-letter words may be formed from the 4 letters given below. Use all 4 letters in each word:

A E P T

Christmas Shopping

A woman spent $10 more than 2-5 of her money in one store; then, in another, she spent $10 more than 2-5 of the remainder. She had $2 left after making her second purchase. How much money did she have at first?

Fun With Similes

As usual, the first simile has been checked. Try matching the others:

1	peaceful as	a whip	
2	slow as	satin	
3	noisy as	sleep	1
4	lustrous as	a sentinel	
5	smart as	a statue	
6	thin as	a fox	
7	majestic as	a mouse	
8	upright as	a reed	
9	meek as	a menagerie	
10	sly as	a snail	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Vulgate at Bethlehem

As is well known, one of the most famous of the early versions of the Scriptures was the Latin Vulgate, used in many parts of Christendom to this day, and translated by Eusebius Hieronymus, better known as Jerome, toward the end of the 4th century of the Christian Era and early in the 5th. He seems to have had a number of enemies in Rome; so in 386 he settled in Bethlehem, where he remained until he passed on in 420 A. D.

In the crypt adjoining the church of the Nativity at Bethlehem, one is shown a small room or cell in which Jerome is said to have carried out his work of translation; while a secret passage is pointed out, through which he is supposed to have withdrawn from time to time when opposition to his literary activities became too intense.

Quotation for Today

EVERYTHING that is mine, even to my life, I may give to one I love; but the secret of my friend is not mine to give.—PHILIP SIDNEY.

Lines About Leaders—107

By a Staff Artist

Sir John Franklin

(1786-1847)

JOHN FRANKLIN was the first great hero of Arctic travel.
He established a connection between the Atlantic and Pacific.
He was born in a picturesque little market town in England.
When the lad caught sight of the sea he was fascinated.
A thirst for adventure, for enterprise, took possession of him.
This ardent longing was gratified sooner than he expected.
His father put him on a merchant ship on its way to Lisbon.
But life in the mercantile marine proved much too quiet.
The boy now wished to serve in one of His Majesty's frigates.
And a volunteer in the naval army of the Empire he became.

* * *

FROM that day on he enjoyed the honor of important missions.
At 18 he joined a survey expedition going to Australia.
At 19 he fought as signals officer under Nelson at Trafalgar.
At 22 he helped the royalty of Portugal to escape to Brazil.
At 27 he took the exiled daughter of Louis XVI back to France.
At 29 he distinguished himself by leadership at New Orleans.
By now Napoleon had gone, and peace reigned in the world.
Great Britain began to think of explorations once more.
Little was known of the North Coast of America at that time.
The king suggested an expedition to investigate it by ship.
Franklin's extraordinary ability had already drawn attention.
He was selected to take the command of the great enterprise.

* * *

THE party scanned a coast lined with treacherous icebergs.
They marched hundreds of miles in sub-zero weather.
They fed on old boots, bark of trees, skins of animals.
But after 3 years they had accomplished a tremendous task.
They had very carefully delineated 5500 miles of new shore.
All that remained to be found was a westward way past America.
That such a passage existed, thinkers had little doubt.
But would that passage be practical for ship navigation?

* * *

MEANWHILE Franklin headed another exploring expedition.
This time he traced the coast as far as the 150th meridian.
On his return home he found himself honored, feasted, knighted.
Then the idea of a Westward Passage absorbed England again.
This important question had long fascinated sea-faring men.
By now two ships were equipped to discover the Passage.
What leader could be chosen if not Sir John Franklin?
"But he is 60," remarked the First Lord of the Admiralty.
"No, no, my Lord, I am only 59," objected the explorer vigorously.
So, heading his two ships, Franklin braved the Arctic again.

* * *

AFTER 10 weeks they were met by whalers off Greenland.
A few months later, Eskimos noticed some of the men on shore.
Then an ominous silence of 3 years enveloped the party.
Thirty-nine expeditions fought their way to save the heroes.
They covered thousands of miles through the Arctic region.
More than £1,000,000 was spent on the tireless hunt.
Yet 14 long years elapsed before the mystery was solved.
The two ships had been caught in one huge blockade of ice.
But Sir John Franklin had discovered the North West Passage.
He had found one more way of circumnavigating the globe.

Written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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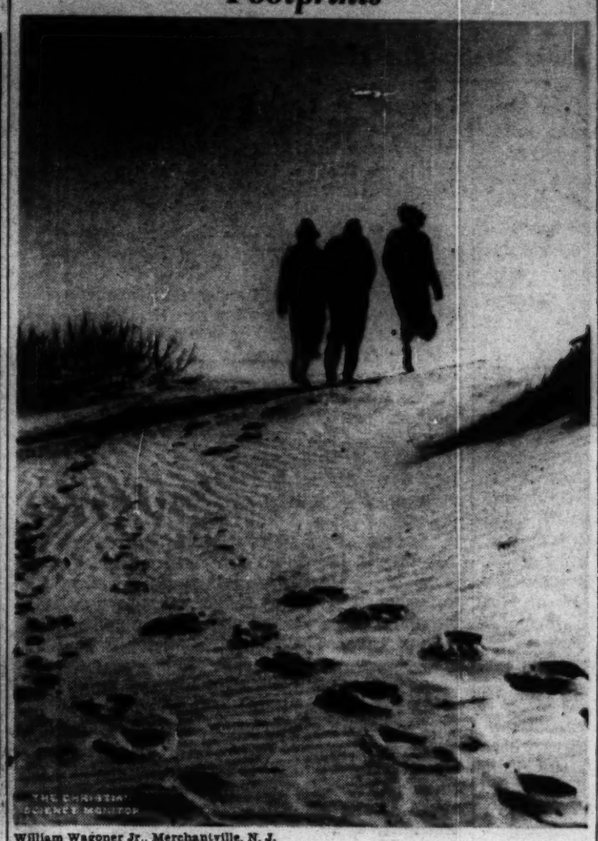
Footprints



William Wagoner Jr., Merchantville, N. J.

In Lighter Vein

The Customer

A salesman was dismissed because of a lack of courtesy to customers. A month later the sales manager spotted him walking about in a police uniform.

"I see you have joined the force, Jones," said the sales manager.

"Yes," replied Jones. "This is the job I have been looking for all my life. On this job the customer is always 'wrong.'"—Montreal Star.

Resting

An officer on board a battleship was drilling his men: "I want every man to lie on his back, put his legs in the air, and move them as if he were riding a bicycle," he explained. "Now begin!"

After a short effort, one of the men stopped. "Why have you stopped, Cassidy?" asked the officer.

"If you plaze, Sor," was the reply, "Oi'm coasting."—Wall Street Journal.

The Only Difference

Paderewski once praised a young society man who was distinguished as a polo player for his clever playing.

The young man said it was different indeed from Paderewski's performance!

"Oh," answered Paderewski, "the difference between us is perfectly clear. You are a dear soul who plays polo, while I am a poor Pole who plays solo."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Cement Work

A cement worker, when he does not have regular employment, goes about taking note of cracks in sidewalks and curbs. He then communicates with the owners and explains that for a nominal sum he will make the needed repairs.

In this way he picks up many odd jobs that keep him busy when larger jobs seem not to be forthcoming. —D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

—De Haagsche Post

"This car runs perfectly noiselessly, sir!"

"Never mind! I'll have an extra loud horn put on!"

Supply and Demand

Johnson was talking about his farm to a young city man staying at the village inn. "Why don't you have one of those motor harvesting machines?" asked the city man. "They do the work of six men, you know."

The other stroked his beard. "No use to me, mister. I've only got enough work for four men, so the thing would be wasting two men's time."—Montreal Star.

Daily Anecdote

Seeking Peace

One time when Mark Twain was editing a newspaper, a subscriber wrote him what he considered a very witty lettter. Among other things, the subscriber wrote that he had found a spider in his paper. He wanted to know from Mark Twain, if this spider was an ill omen or a good one. Mark replied as follows:

"Old Subscriber: Finding a spider in your paper was neither good luck nor bad luck for you. The spider was merely looking over our paper to see which merchant is not advertising, so that he can go to that store, spin his web across the door, and lead a life of undisturbed peace ever afterwards."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Katy' Courtesy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

It is gratifying to hear of a large corporation which, when granting a favor, can express a kindly interest in the enjoyment of the recipient of that favor.

The Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad ("Katy Lines") in issuing passes for free transportation to employees of other railroad companies, encloses a printed slip reading as follows:

"The Katy is pleased to extend this courtesy and to have you as a passenger. That your trip over our lines will be a pleasant and happy one is the sincere wish of the Katy Lines Management and personnel. M. S. Sloan, President."

Surely such a kind practice deserves acknowledgment and commendation.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Postponing Board Meetings

Question: A bylaw reads: "The Board of Trustees shall meet regularly on the first Monday of each month, but the chairman or any two members . . . may call a meeting by giving at least twenty-four hours' notice to all other members."

Is it possible to postpone this regular meeting for a holiday or any other reason? We have previously postponed such meetings by unanimous consent of all the members. Would business transacted at such a postponed meeting be legal?

Answer: The regular meeting may not be postponed except by actually meeting and taking action to postpone it. It cannot be postponed by agreement outside a meeting, even though unanimous. Therefore, the meetings thus "postponed" heretofore have not, in fact, been postponed regular meetings but special meetings. The regular meetings simply were not held. However, the business transacted at the special meetings was legal unless there is some bylaw or rule that limits certain business to regular meetings. This is extremely unlikely in the case of a board.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Cow's Horns

Players sit in a row, with their hands clenched on their knees, forefingers extended down. Facing them is the leader, selected by the hostess, who commands: "Cow's horns up! Goat's horns up!" "All horns up!" and so on.

Players must obey all such commands by raising their forefingers, except when an animal like a cat, dog, etc., which has no horns, is named by the leader. Players who make a mistake, either by raising their fingers when they should not, or by not raising them when they should, must retire to one side. The last player to remain becomes leader for the next game.—R. R. S., Denver, Colo.

Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: A number of New York hotels are increasing their room rates. The ugly story was going around that several of our visitors had left town with unspent money.

Richmond Times-Dispatch: A late flash from a unusually reliable correspondent, watching the Non-Intervention Committee, says he thinks he saw it move.

St. Louis Star-Times: The thrill of discovery is gone, but you get the general idea when at last you hit the knack of making an electric razor work.

Toronto Star: It may be that those Russian fliers lost in the Arctic are lying low until they have definite news that their names are not on any liquidation list.

Houghton Line (Philadelphia): Women's dresses are to be shorter this winter, and five women out of six don't like it. But if you think that five women out of six is a working majority in the world of fashion, you don't know much about women.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Beautiful hands are those that do work that is earnest, brave, and true, moment by moment, the long day through."

Double Letter Additions: Entertain, loophole.

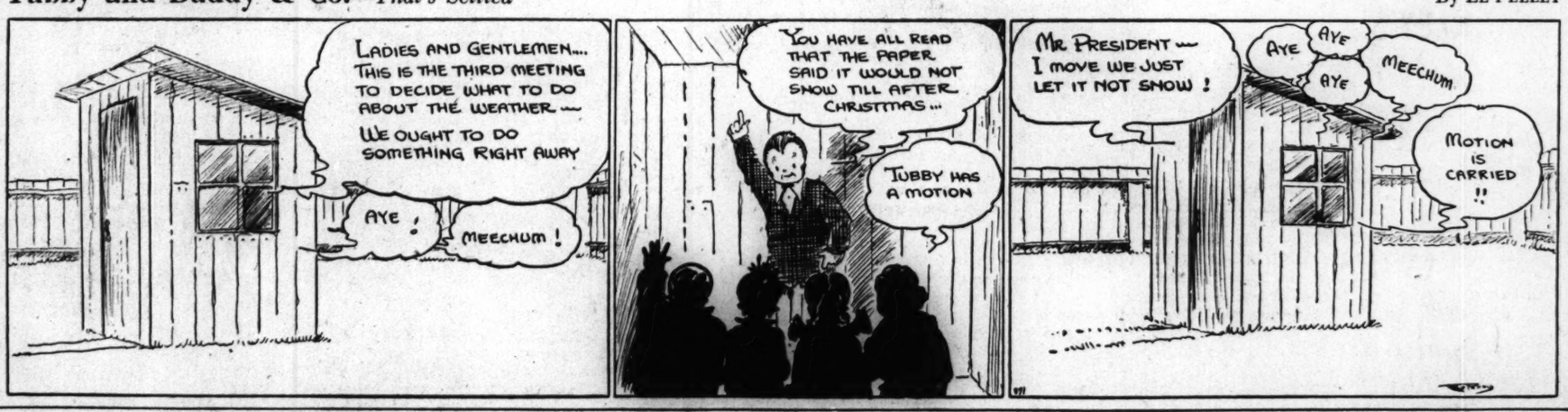
Letter Juggling: Tape, pate, peat.

Christmas Shopping: $50.

Fun With Similes: Peaceful as sleep; slow as a snail; noisy as a menagerie; lustrous as satin; smart as a whip; thin as a reed; majestic as a statue; upright as a sentinel; meek as a mouse; sly as a fox.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*That's Settled*

By LE PELLEY


LADIES AND GENTLEMEN... THIS IS THE THIRD MEETING TO DECIDE WHAT TO DO ABOUT THE WEATHER — WE OUGHT TO DO SOMETHING RIGHT AWAY
AYE!
MEECHUM!
YOU HAVE ALL READ THAT THE PAPER SAID IT WOULD NOT SNOW TILL AFTER CHRISTMAS...
TUBBY HAS A MOTION
MR. PRESIDENT — I MOVE WE JUST LET IT NOT SNOW!
AYE
AYE
AYE
MEECHUM
MOTION IS CARRIED !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Christmas Orders for Pat, Mat and Fat*

By THE HAGERS

"LOOK, PAT," I QUACKED, "WHAT I BROUGHT YOU— AN EXTRA-FANCY PAIL OF GLUE.
AND, MAT, YOU NEED USE NO RESTRAINT IN SELF-EXPRESSION WITH THIS PAINT.
HERE, FAT. I HOPE THAT YOU'VE BEEN GOOD, FOR I BROUGHT YOU ASSORTED WOOD.
FROM NOW ON, YOU'LL BE BUSY BOYS. I'VE ORDERS HERE FOR CHRISTMAS TOYS!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Both Ends Against the Middle

THE New Deal is authentic if not early American. It is neither Communism nor Fascism. It seeks traditional ends by traditional American means. That at least is the verdict of historians Morison and Commager quoted in these columns ten days ago. Whether that estimate is accented in the histories of the next century may depend on how nearly it functions like another authentic American institution—the minstrel show.

The old-time minstrels, some will remember, depended on the give and take between the "end men" and the interlocutor. In the New Deal so far the end men—the worker and the farmer—have rather stolen the show. The interlocutor, the fellow in the middle whom we can call the consumer and who in the authentic tradition really ran the show, has had little to say. The NRA was for the worker, the AAA for the farmer. In some respects they clashed, but both bore down on the poor fellow in the middle. It has been so in other New Deal measures. And right now the consumer is trying to find out where he comes out between the new farm bill and the wages and hours bill.

Our sympathies go out to this interlocutor fellow. Normally we could expect him to take the end men on one at a time and direct the course of the performance. Indeed, opponents of the New Deal have been saying that a farmer-labor government is not possible in the United States. They say the two ends of the New Deal minstrel line are looking in different directions. They point out that a farm bill which raises food costs is not naturally welcomed by labor, and that a labor standards bill which raises the cost of factory products will not help the farm dollar go farther. There is a genuine divergence of interest. And at a time when economic interest is supposed to determine political actions the farm and factory are not easy to drive in double harness.

Of course, there are successful farmer-labor governments, notably in Scandinavia. But there farm labor is largely unionized. Control is maintained really by farm labor-labor parties. But in the United States the interests of 18,000,000 factory workers are by no means identical with those of 10,000,000 farm workers. Particularly is this true if their political behavior is thought to depend on government aid for higher wages or higher farm prices.

Yet they do get together. Only last week one means by which this strange marriage is held together was illustrated in Congress. The wages and hours bill was pulled out of a House committee pigeonhole by threats to tie up the farm bill. In other words, unless wages got government help, their mouthpieces in Congress would block government help for farm prices. It is a big-scale operation in logrolling. It plays both ends—farm and factory—against the middle—the consumer. And we see that a farmer-labor government, much as the two ends may conflict, can be managed so long as no one speaks for the largest interest in the nation—the consumer.

It is time the interlocutor began to take charge. The governmental show will then be more authentically American.

One-Way Passage

THE Leviathan is soon to start another farewell tour. Sentimental seafarers who sadly saw her sail away to Solomon's Island a few years ago—to America's port of castoff wartime ships—will once more watch a platoon of puffing tugboats drag and push her monstrous bulk into the fairway, and again as sadly hear her deep-throated siren sound her doleful valedictory to the sea. This time the Leviathan is bound out to the shipbreakers—on a one-way passage from which a ship never returns.

Probably no other ship in history ever gained for herself so wide a range of sentimental attachments. She was built by the Germans at Hamburg to wrest for the Kaiser's merchant navy the coveted blue ribbon from British shipping. Ever proud of their vaunted engineering genius, the German people never quite forgot their mighty Vaterland, symbol of their ambitions on the seas.

She was a headline seeker, this buxom diva of the Western Ocean. First, there was the day when she steamed into New York harbor on her maiden voyage, when Count von Bernstorff went down to greet the new ship, and toast the Kaiser and dwell at length on the friendly relations between the two nations, even as the big guns were rolling into line along Europe's borders, and the massed might of German sea power was preening itself in final maneuvers at Kiel.

Then came the day when Yankee regiments filed aboard and the "Big Train," blazoned with zigzag war paints, slipped out of Hoboken to join a convoy for France. For ten years after it was "over over there" the Leviathan lorded the Atlantic as flagship of America's merchant fleet. But in the end, her size was her undoing. She was a $10,000,000 luxury no 1930 shipping budget could withstand.

Today she goes to the shipbreakers—good and seaworthy as ever—at a price yielding eight cents on the dollar. Her going is a costly reminder that there are practical limits to size in ocean liners.

Forestry—Cousin to Agriculture

THE opposition of Arthur Newton Pack and the American Nature Association to the transfer of the United States Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior is not a newly formed policy. Many reasons may be advanced for the retention of the Forest Service within the department where it has made such splendid advances.

The West Coast Lumbermen's Association points out a number of such reasons—and here, oddly enough, conservationists and commercial interests are in agreement.

The President's Committee on Government Reorganization has recommended, and Secretary Ickes of the Department of the Interior agrees, that a Department of Conservation be established with all conservation efforts concentrated thereunder. This would mean changing the name of the Department of the Interior and transferring the Bureau of Fisheries from the Department of Commerce and the Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture, the principal changes. Secretary Ickes is enthusiastically for the changes; naturally, there is "a wide and honest difference of opinion," to quote the Secretary's word.

Commercial timber today is grown like a crop. Timber culture has become an agricultural science. Soil conservation, plant entomology, plant industry, and agricultural extension service are related to it. State agricultural colleges jointly with the federal service supervise vast private and publicly owned tracts of timber. Forestry practices are taught at these schools along with farm methods. Moreover, timber is a renewable natural resource, unlike coal, oil, minerals, or the unique natural manifestations found within national parks.

Unified direction of the functions relating to the products of the soil, as enumerated above, would seem properly to be grouped under that department having supervision of the productive use of the land.

Sales Tax on Dams

A CONTRACTOR building a million-dollar dam for the Federal Government, and a swain buying a box of chocolates for a young lady, are all the same in the eyes of a sales tax law. This is the dictum of the United States Supreme Court. For a long time salaries of state officials have been immune from federal taxation, and companies constructing huge dams in West Virginia and Washington State believed payments to them from the Federal Treasury to be similarly exempt from state taxes. But not so.

The implications of this ruling are important in several respects. First, the United States Department of Justice is somewhat encouraged by this decision to believe that it may obtain a favorable opinion in pending suits affecting the Government's right to tax the salaries of state employees.

Of course, a tax aimed at penalizing and crippling an agency either of a state or the National Government by the other ought to be invalidated. But there is no sound reason in ethics why a state or federal employee should not pay income taxes at the same rates as his neighbors.

Less clear is the application of the present precedent to the question of tax-exempt federal and state securities. One paragraph in Justice Hughes's opinion draws a clear distinction between payments to an independent contractor, as in the West Virginia and Washington cases, and the relation of the Government to investors in its securities who help maintain its credit. Yet here again, whatever the legal considerations which the court must follow, practically all considerations of common sense, which have been presented repeatedly in these columns, favor if not command the taxation of income from these securities on the same basis as other income. This end, if not constitutional at present, should be made constitutional by appropriate amendment.

Now it is not to be denied that extensions of state sales taxes to federal contractors and of income taxes to state and federal employees and holders of public securities would make more serious the question of overlapping and double impact of state and federal taxes. But that question is already serious and would best be met in its own field by consultation between state and federal authorities for a division of sources of revenue, rather than inadequately by exemptions savoring of favoritism. Possibly full taxation of official salaries would hasten official action.

Living in the East

Book News of the Day

ALTHOUGH Lili Korber, author of ADVENTURES IN THE EAST (London: The Bodley Head. 12s. 6d.), does not really tell of any adventures, she managed to do what few travelers in the East are able to do in a short time. She lived on terms of intimacy with some Japanese and Chinese men and women. She saw life as it is lived by ordinary people, not as it is presented to the tourist. Not for her the cherry blossoms of Japan but the pitiful actuality of its debt-ridden peasantry and badly paid workers, and the frustration of its women and youth.

For all the misery, poverty and "backwardness" of China she feels that it is more modern than Japan in its ideas and general outlook. The ruling classes in China, as well as the intellectuals, have taken over some liberal ideas from the West, such as the emancipation of women and belief in a republican form of government, whereas in Japan the old traditions and superstitions are deliberately preserved as the cement of society and all liberal western thought is persecuted equally with Communism as "dangerous thinking."

Speaking of the frequency of peasant demonstrations, protests, and labor conflicts, she remarks: "Anyone who has lived in Tsarist Russia can sense the same atmosphere, the muttering of the coming storm."

In Shanghai the author was distressed by the racial arrogance and callousness of Europeans toward the misery of the Chinese people. She saw the unspeakable conditions in the factories and understood how great is the responsibility Europeans bear for those conditions.

With considerable difficulty she secured lodgings in a Chinese house, with the help of her friend Siu-chen, and thus saw "the inferno of Shanghai" from within instead of from without. Siu-chen recounts to her the details of her escape from the hands of Chiang Kai-shek's soldiers after her husband had been imprisoned as a Communist.

Siu-chen shows her China from the point of view of its revolutionary youth, but she also takes her to visit her uncle, who dreams of the brotherhood of man and lives a completely happy life teaching modern agricultural methods at his college in the country. For him, it is immoral to persecute any man for his opinions, and no one is an enemy.

There is a half amusing, half pathetic, sketch of a Japanese shopkeeper trying to sell cheap stationery to Chinese who pass his shop by as if it did not exist. He gazes at the huge Japanese barracks and tries to console himself for his ruin with thoughts of the greatness of Japan, but "he would much rather that those barracks had not been built."

The book is rather a hotch-potch of odds and ends, but it gives us glimpses of the less familiar side of life, both sad and gay, not only in Japan and China but also in the U. S. S. R., where the author visited the Jewish Republic of Biro-Bidjan.

F. U.

Another Suitor

Economy Day

On a Scottish Island

"BUT who uses candles now, cousin?" protested Annie. "Why make them last longer?"

"Less," replied Miss Gibb, sternly, "lang syne, when your uncle was a bit laddie carrying his books up School Wynd, his mither gied me a home. I vowed then that I'd repay her in every way I could—aye, and her bairns, too. Your aunties didna need my help, but your uncle did, and since I've kept his hoose I've never wasted the boiling of an egg, neither the time nor the watter. The candles were here, and now they'll serve their best if ever they're needed."

Annie had told me about Miss Gibb's custom of setting aside one day each month for special economies. She took great satisfaction in them, so we felt no hesitation about dropping in to see what was under way. We found that she had varnished the soles of all Captain MacRae's shoes. This, she said, would make them more resistant to the damp. In the same varnish she had dipped a number of candles so that a hard shell would form around the wax and prevent it from dripping wastefully. But most interesting of all was her method of renovating old golf balls. After each one had softened in very hot water, she smoothed out the dents by rolling it between two corrugated wooden spades (such as are used for handling butter), then she dropped it into cold water to harden, then dried and repainted it.

"Uncle's game certainly ought to flourish," laughed Annie. "He'll be playing in the rain and losing as many balls as he pleases."

She tactfully made no further reference to the candles but Miss Gibb wouldn't allow them to be slighted. "They're a fine saving, too," she insisted. "I suppose ye've some o' them i' the hoose, Annie? Here's a wee bit varnish for ye."

Annie made no immediate reply. That she didn't wish to accept was obvious, but tradition demanded that she at least seem to defer to the advice of one who was so much her senior and a kinswoman. Just then Aggie Aird, who lived in the next house, appeared with a gift of freshly baked oat cakes. She regarded the economies respectfully, but on being offered some of the stuff she shook her head with a frank laugh, saying, "Why should I fash wi' candles? I dinna expect to be using them."

Miss Gibb looked severely from one to the other. Then she said, "Nae doot, it's to be expeckit that young folk'll be wanting new things, but I'm telling ye," stubbornly, "the auld ones whyles come in real handy."

She was pushing the varnish toward the back of the quaint "dresser" as she spoke, so Annie managed to avoid any actual refusing. Oddly enough, however, Miss Gibb's words before long were justified!

The Annual Regatta was about to be held, when Andra Todd, the town crier, went along the waterfront, stopping every few hundred feet to clang his bell and deliver a message from the provost, the baillies, and the councilors. They were making recommendation that in the evening, between the hours of eight and ten, at least two windows in each house be lighted, and the blinds drawn up in sign of welcome to the visiting yachts.

Everyone seemed to be delighted with the plan. It had been used for gala occasions on other Scottish islands, and civic pride was eager to show that the attractive little town, with its background of woods and braes, could be as well illuminated as any.

Scarcely had Andra done with his announcing when Annie, going along Shore Road on her bicycle was hailed by Miss Gibb from the garden. Dismounting, she walked toward the gate, but the other called, "Ye needna come in. Just gie a blink at yon," and she pointed to the windows. Every one had four candles standing close to the glass, two on each ledge. "What did I tell ye the ither day?" she added, jubilantly. Annie gazed admiringly and then said, "We'll have all the chandeliers going."

"Aye, and a bonny penny it'll cost ye—paying siller to the gas works for light that'll be maistly squandered on the ceilings. Your uncle's windows willna cost him a bawbee, and I'm thinking they'll be unco braw."

And as it turned out they were. Captain MacRae's house was conceded to be the most effectively lighted on the whole front. Miss Gibb enjoyed her little triumph immensely and no one grudged it to her. The conscientious care she had for years given to the captain's many and varied possessions was well known, so full credit was accorded to her thrift and ingenuity for the handsome display.

MABEL GREY GEHRING

North . . South . . East . . West

What the Country Needs

By Frank L. Ferrin

ECONOMIC and political diagnostitians and prescriptionists are more than ever busy during these days of deep study and unprofitable anxiety because of the tardiness in realizing an expected return to what is regarded as a full national prosperity. Experts and novices who study so-called case records and more intimate symptoms, if they are adherents of the political school which in recent years seems to have been popularly discredited, are almost unanimous, at the moment, in advising and urging a thorough reorganization of the general staff and, it may be inferred, a recasting and revision of the party's declared tenets.

Impartially but somewhat sympathetically appraised, this eloquent and quite convincing counsel may actually be inspired, not by a conviction that the party's platforms are weak or the party's aims unprogressive. Likewise it may be that those now moved to persuasive utterances are not actually sincere in their challenge to past and present leaderships and in their demand that these be forsaken for new and more ambitious standard bearers. What seems actually to be desired and hoped for is the party's success in forthcoming elections. Apparently the belief persists that the support of the dissatisfied or floating vote, estimated at several millions, can be won only by the promise of something new, both economically and politically.

Strangely enough, even in the camp of the intrenched political forces, in Washington and in the hinterlands where the elect protect the defenses of the party in power, there are discovered evidences of unrest and indications of deep concern regarding the party's future. Deeply rooted as the administrative forces appear to be, it is realized that even a peaceful but powerful tidal wave of votes can sweep away the none too solid foundations and breastworks erected since 1933. The strength of any political party, whether in power or out of power, is in the confidence it inspires, not in its partisans and habitual adherents merely, but in the masses, sometimes easily persuaded but never thoroughly convinced. Minorities, in America as elsewhere, seem actually to hold the unstable and unequal balance of power.

Approaching, happily still at some distance, the congressional elections of next year and the more significant campaign of 1940, it may be agreed, perhaps, that neither of the two major political parties in the United States faces the immediate future courageously or hopefully. The average citizen and voter, those who pay the taxes and underwrite the policies of executives, administrators and legislators, whether they choose or do not choose to do so, demand of those seeking election or appointment something more than an ambitious desire to remain in office, or be elected to office that they may displace a present incumbent. Occasionally in national politics, frequently in state and municipal politics, governing authority has not been the protector of the citizen, but the exploiter, the profiteer, the racketeer.

What the country needs is not planned economy, not planned production and distribution, not penalized initiative, not arbitrarily regulated relations between employer and employee, but a fuller cooperation, industrially and commercially. I believe that eventually this will be the insistent demand of the people of the United States, no matter what their earlier teaching may have been under the tutorship of experimentalists and theorists. They are tiring of the declared necessity of enduring periods of idleness and dependence and suffering lack of food, fuel and housing in a land of abundance, both of opportunity and material comforts.

By some means or method the people will find a way out of this bondage of suggested fear and limitation. They are not ready, whatever may be the outward indications, to submit themselves to domination by the proponents of unproved and possibly unsound theories. In the past, as they well remember, they and those before them prospered and progressed by adhering to and observing quite simple rules of government and administration. That political party, or that political leader or group of leaders, which inspires in the thought of the American people a faith that there can be realized an early return to practical simplicity in government and governmental control will gain, and deserve to gain, popular confidence.

The Wide Horizon

Public Opinion and Peace

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER AT BRUSSELS

By Mallory Browne

BEHIND the scenes at the Nine Power Conference, interest centered almost immediately on a question which might be phrased as follows: "Can public opinion in the democratic countries, and particularly in the United States, be mobilized in time to prevent a general war?"

In hotel rooms and restaurants, in the homes of diplomats and on walks in the magnificent forests near Brussels, delegates to the conference discussed ardently among themselves and with journalists the various aspects of this question, which was recognized to be the real crux of the Nine Power parley.

From the first, it was apparent to all that the Brussels Conference was important for one main reason: the participation of the United States; and that the essential point of the meeting was the extent to which America is prepared to co-operate with Europe in solving the problems of peace. It soon became evident, moreover, that this in turn depends almost entirely on the state of public opinion in the United States.

By nearly every delegation present at Brussels, the Nine Power parley was regarded as the first tangible manifestation of a changing American attitude toward the problem of preserving peace. There has been much to confirm this view, for the conference under the leadership of Mr. Norman Davis and his colleagues of the United States delegation has been an obviously experimental affair, a vague but persistent and determined groping for something to enforce peace without provoking war. From the American viewpoint, it could be accurately described as a search for something to replace neutrality as a way of keeping out of war.

* * *

Without much exaggeration one may say that the world today presents the picture of a conflict between two sorts of public opinion. On one side of this struggle are the public opinions of the dictatorial or absolutist countries. Within each of these countries, public opinion is completely mobilized, virtually on a war footing. Public sentiment is enlisted—conscripted better describes the process—in the intensive struggle being waged by the totalitarian regimes to wrest a bigger "place in the sun" from their neighbors. It is hardly too much to say that these public opinions are actually regimented and disciplined, and, like troops, they are capable of being flung headlong into war at the bidding of their dictators almost overnight.

On the other side of the conflict are the public opinions of the democratic countries of the world, notably the United States, Great Britain and France.

In these democracies, public opinion is not regimented. It is not disciplined. It is not docile nor easily mobilized, but on the contrary is very intractable, stubbornly attached to peace and perfectly capable of putting pressure on its leaders to compel governments to keep out of war. Unlike the passive populaces of the absolutist countries, the democratic peoples possess at least relative political sovereignty which they are ready to exercise with gusto, and of late they have shown themselves ready to go to great lengths to avoid being drawn into war.

The contrast is strikingly complete, and even dramatic. The problem today is to prevent it from becoming tragic. For the very pacifism of the democracies, the fact that democratic public opinion is imbued with a love of peace and is willing and able to put pressure on governments to retain it, tends to encourage the dictatorial regimes to go ahead with their expansionist programs, sure of their own public opinions if they should need them for war, and fairly sure that the peace-loving public opinions of the democracies will permit them to get what they want by bluff without having to go to war for it—or at least without having to fear organized, concerted resistance on the part of the democratic powers.

* * *

The danger inherent in this situation, of course, is that the highly mobilized dictatorial countries will keep on until—gaining boldness with each concession of the democracies—they overstep themselves and precipitate a general war.

How to forestall this is the real problem underlying all such peace efforts as the Brussels conference. There is a growing feeling, on the part of many British and Americans, that the best solution, if not the only possible one, will be progressively to arouse or "mobilize" public opinion in the democracies to a point where the public realizes that there are times when preservation of peace demands readiness to take the risk of war.

By first completely exhausting all pacific means of settling the Sino-Japanese dispute, the Nine Power Conference hoped to rouse public sentiment to see the necessity for a more positive approach to the problem. Then the people of America, Britain and France will have to decide whether they are ready to take the risk of war—probably slight but by no means negligible—involved in standing solidly, genuinely together in support, not of this or that national or economic interest, but of that minimum of international law and order without which peace is an empty pretense.